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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 237-- BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 7 1929 ONE ANNA

JATIN MEETING IN LONDON

—:o:—

Treatment of Political Prisoners in India Condemned

BRIDGEMAN CALLS FOR RELEASE OF MEERUT & LAHORE PRISONERS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

With object of enabling Indians in England as well as friends of India in this country to pay their tribute to memory of Jatindranath Das a public meeting was organised under the auspices of the London branch of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bridgeman of League Against Imperialism presided over meeting.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN.

In the course of his opening remarks Mr. Bridgeman paid a warm tribute to Jatindranath and condemned the Indian Government for their treating political prisoners in a manner which evoked the sacrifice of the nature made by Jatindranath Das.

He also demanded the release of Meerut and Lahore case prisoners. Mr. Bridgeman dwelt on the importance of economic boycott as an effective political weapon and stated it as his faith that growing realisation of value economic boycott in India would have telling effect.

"SAK" ON BRITISH SOVEREIGNITY.

Mr. Saklatwala moved the principal resolution before meeting. He reviewed the entire policy of British connection with India and affirmed his view that Britain had as much right to rule over India as she had to rule over Russia and expressed the view that to attempt to destroy British sovereignity in India was somewhat analogous to destroying what did not exist.

After Messrs. Dallas, Hansraj, and Mazumdar had supported the resolution it was carried.—Free Press Beam Service.

'DIRECT ACTION" THREAT BY RAILWAY WORKERS

—:o:—

Wadi Bunder Staff Union Support

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY WORKERSS CALLED IN BOMBAY

VICTIMISATION OF MR. PURANDHARE CONDEMNED.

Amidst scenes of considerable excitement the extraordinary general meeting of the Wadi Bandar Staff Union unanimously decided to resort to "Direct Action" as all other means had proved ineffective.

RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, the President, explained to the meeting the situation that the authorities have created by their typical, non-committal and diplomatic slogan of "wait and see", that time had come when they must decide to throw their lot with other kindred institutions and join with them in the measure, which will be decided upon by the Conference of all the Railway workers. Such a measure was nothing short of "Direct Action", but to adopt it the Union must carefully pause and consider whether it had the necessary strength and energy to fight it out to a successful finish.

But once it was decided to take the extreme step let there be no going back and it was up to them the members to give unqualified loyalty to their decision.

The meeting then passed the following resolutions:—

JOINT CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY WORKERS.

(1) In view of the No-change policy of the Railway administration, towards the redress of the several grievances of the staff, this special general meeting of the Wadi Bandar Staff Union strongly supports the proposal for holding a joint Conference under the joint auspices of all the three Unions.

(2) From the past experience of the attitude of the Railway authorities towards the grievances of the staff this meeting is of considered opinion that it would be a sheer waste of time to expect any redress of the grievances of the Railway staff at the hands of the administration and therefore strongly recommends to the joint Conference a last resort to decide upon a general strike and make immediate arrangements to make it a success.

(3) In the opinion of this meeting Bombay will be a central and convenient place for the Conference and urges upon the Staff Union and other Unions to hold the Conference at Bombay.

"REINSTATE MR. PURANDHARE."

(4) This meeting strongly apprehends that the drastic punishment of dismissal inflicted on Mr. Purandhare, the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, is a case of victimization of Union workers. This meeting requests the Agent to cancel the same and reinstate him.

INDIAN POLICY & LABOUR

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Decision

STEPS TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN DELEGATION

A special cable to "Liberty" from London states:—

On the whole it may be said that this Labour Conference, which is meeting at Brighton, is listening more patiently than was expected to the criticisms by the Left Wing, though the voting does not show that. Mr. Brockway's condemnation of the Indian policy and Dr. Drummond Shiels' reactionary reply have resulted in urgent private representations for some modification of the Indian policy. It is gathered from extremely reliable sources that until now all talks in Indian Press regarding the statement in the House of Commons, on India have been mere intelligent guesses. It is only this week that the Secretary of State for India has made up his mind to make a statement on the opening of the Parliament reiterating the policy of British Government regarding the introduction of self-government on Dominion Status basis. Until now the fact of the Simon Commission still deliberating has been the main reason for such a course of action. But developments in India and the fact that there is bound to be a minority report in the Simon Commission have influenced Mr. Benn's decision. Steps to secure a representative Indian delegation will be indicated.—"Copyright".

"KINGDOM OF JUGOSLAVIA."

—:o:—

NEW NAME FOR KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS &. SLOVENES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—The Council of Ministers in Belgrade announced yesterday that it had been decided to change the name of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, to the Kingdom of Jugoslavia.—B. O. W.

PALESTINE RIOTS

Arab Case Before Commission

MOVE TO OBTAIN BEST ENGLISH COUNSEL

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Jerusalem.—The Arab Executive has sent a special envoy to Egypt to obtain the best English counsel to represent it before the forthcoming Commission of Enquiry into the recent outbreak in Palestine which is due to arrive at Jerusalem on 24th October.—Reuter.

GHILAZI CHIEF AS REFUGEE

—:o:—

Reaches Parachinar

PESHAWAR, Oct. 5.

Ghausuddin Khan, the Ghilazi Chief, arrived at Parachinar yesterday as a refugee with 45 followers, of whom 30 are women and children. It is understood that he is proceeding at once to some place east of the Indus. The exact significance of his flight is not yet clear.

The Wazir Lashkar is reported to have arrived at Khushi on 1st October. It is not known whether Khushi has actually been occupied by them or not; but no fighting has so far been reported, and it is unlikely that Kohistanis would have evacuated the position without firing a shot.—A.P.

EARL OF HARLWOOD SERIOUSLY ILL

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Earl of Harewood is gravely ill. His family has been summoned to Harewood House.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

—:o:—

NELLORE, Oct. 6

In the Subjects Committee of the non-Brahmin Confederation this morning, Sir A. P. Patro moved that Brahmins should be admitted to membership of the South Indian Liberal Federation. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, opposing it, detailed what he considered to be the disadvantages likely to result from the step, and said that it was not yet time to consider the question. The motion was defeated..

A proposal for the inclusion of Brahmins in the Council Party was brought before the open Conference and defeated by a narrow majority, fourteen districts voting against the proposal and thirteen for it.

The question of the election of the Leader of the Party was then taken up. Mr. Ramaswami Naicker moved the formation of a Working Committee instead of a Leader. This was opposed by several speakers. Sir A. P. Patro suggested as a compromise, the formation of a Committee with the President of the Confederation as Chairman, till the meeting of the Confederation next year. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar then moved that Mr. Munuswami Naidu, the President of the Confederation, be the leader of the Party till the meeting of the Confederation next year, with the Executive Committee to assist him. Mr. Shanmukham Chetti supported the motion, and Dr. Subbarayan and Messrs P. T. Rajan and George Joseph spoke appreciating it. Mr. Munuswami Naidu was then unanimously elected Leader of the Party for the year amidst loud applause. After the election of the Executive Committee and the office-bearers, the Confederation passed resolutions placing on record its sense of regret at the death of Jatindranath Das, and nothing with satisfaction the passing of the Child Marriage Bill.

The Session was then dissolved. —A. P.

Unearthing Another Conspiracy

—:o:—

LAHORE CONGRESS VOLUNTEER AS SUSPECT

ALLEGED BOMB-THROWING ON C.I.D. OFFICER.

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Repeated summoning of Mr. Amir Chand, a Congress volunteer of Nowakot Congress Camp, by the Police for the last three days reveal that the C.I.D. are investigating a fresh case of alleged conspiracy to throw bomb on Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, Superintendent of C.I.D. on special duty.

UNDER SEVERE CROSS EXAMINATION.

It is reported a C.I.D. officer went to Elphinstone Hotel of which Mr. Karam Chand, the elder brother of Mr. Amir Chand is the proprietor to accompany him to the Civil Secretariat to settle the boarding and lodging accounts with one of the officers.

Mr. Amar Chand accompanied the man but to his great surprise was produced before the D. S. P. of C. I. D. and then before the Superintendent of C.I.D. There Amarchand was asked if he knew of the conspiracy to throw bomb on Abdul Aziz. He denied having any knowledge.

INFORMATION ABOUT CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Next he was summoned at Gowalmandi police station and was subjected to across-examination regarding the alleged conpiracy and also regarding the Congress Volunteer organisation at Nowakot. He was again called yesterday at 10 and detained till 2-30. It is understood he has again been asked to present himself there at 10 a.m. to-day.—Free Press.

FRESH CASE AGAINST SATIN.

—:o:—

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Continuing his argument on behalf of the Crown in the case against Mr. Satindranath Sen and 13 others under Section 110, the Public Prosecutor said:—

PAST HISTORY.

What was their past history, asked the Public Prosecutor. What was the character, what was the habit and what was the 'modus operandi' of these people in the past? These proceedings would not have been taken according to the evidence of the Additional Police Superintendent against Satin Sen if this murder had not taken place and if they did not suspect that Satin Sen was somehow or other connected with it. No proceedings under Section 110 were actually started before March 31 when Roy was murdered and since they were started just three days later it must be presumed that the murder was the immediate cause of the proceedings. Coming next to the question of Satyagraha, the Public Prosecutor said that although Satin was preached that his creed was non-violent, in practice it was not so. Violence and atrocities were committed by members of the Satyagraha party and it further transpired in evidence that all who opposed the movement were afraid to go about after dusk at Patuakhali. Mention was made in this connection of the memorial to the Governor signed by seventy Hindus in which Satyagraha was characterised as "a pernicious movement which destroyed discipline amongst school-boys and demoralised the younger generation unnecessarily and gratuitously because such bad blood between Hindus and Mahomedans lead to stabbing and street rioting attending with fatal consequences." This non-violent Satyagraha, added the Public Prosecutor, was carried on in such a way that persons occupying responsible positions or having responsible duties to perform had to go to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Patuakhali for special guard in order to save them from personal attacks, because they opposed the movement. It was clear that the respectable section of the Patuakhali did not support it.

The argument will be continued on Monday.—A.P.

WADHWAN MEETTING DISPERSED BY FORCE

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON "SAURASHTRA."

WADHWAN Camp, Oct. 6.

There was meeting of citizens of Wadhwan yesterday when a party of State Police surrounded meeting and sought to disperse it

Allegations are made that several members of the audience received lathi blows at the hands of the Police. Mr. Fulchand Shah Mr. Shuklal and Shivanandji, it is further stated, were arrested by the police.

MAGISTRATE ON SCENE.

Mr. Girdharilal, District Magistrate, arrived on the scene in the meanwhile and ordered the meeting to disperse and released the leaders who were under detention in the police station. In reply to a question by Mr. Fulechand Shah who presided over the meeting the Magistrate is reported to have said that the police had no orders to use force in dispersing the meeting or to make any arrests. The Police had orders to disperse the meeting which was prohibited.

ORDER TO DISPERSE.

The Magistrate, it is stated, then furnished the leaders with a written prohibition order which he drew up there.

The meeting which was thus dispersed had been convened to protest against the ban on the entry into the State of the "Surashtra" of Raunpur.—Free Press.

SATIN ON DEATH BED

—:o:—

Life Fast Ebbing Out

SUBASH BOSE ON SATIN'S SACRIFICE

BARISAL, Oct. 6.

Satin Sen's condition is worse to-day. Greater quantity of acetone was traced in urine and pain over body greatly increased. Burning sensation, heaviness of chest, discomfort in the abdomen and insomnia continue.—Free Press.

BENGAL OBSERVES SATIN DAY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

In response to Mr. Subashchandra Bose's appeal Satin Sen's day was observed all over Bengal. Presiding over a meeting at Shraddhanand Park this evening Mr. Subashchandra Bose said that duty of the people was to be united and to keep up such agitation throughout the country that Government would realise that they had committed a great blunder by prosecuting Satin Sen under the infamous section of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, 110. Prosecution of the great hero and great worker was sufficient proof as to how helpless they were. He hoped that such sacrifices would not go fruitless, but would serve as a great lesson to the future generations.—Free Press.

"MAC" CONFERS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

—:o:—

MIGHTY DISCUSSIONS OVER FISHING ROD AND HOOK!

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister's reception in Washington late yesterday afternoon was no less cordial than that accorded to him in New York. Accompanied by the British Ambassador, Mr. MacDonald and his daughter later made a call of ceremony at the White House and greetings were exchanged with President Hoover. On his return to the Embassy Mr MacDonald met a company of newspaper men with whom he discussed the broad purposes of his visit. His party dined at the Embassy.

To-day's programme had provided for a series of calls this morning and the Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald were due to arrive at the White House early this afternoon. It is expected the President will take his guest to his fishing camp on the Rapidan to-morrow where conversations on which are based high hopes of better understanding and good feeling on both sides of the Atlantic will take place.—B.O.W.

ENLARGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

Bombay Council Votes For 5 Rupee Rent

IT'LL RUIN CORPORATION! SAYS MR. PETIT

"CAPITALISTS' ATTITUDE, ROOT CAUSE OF BOLSHEVISM IN BOMBAY," SAYS MR. SWAMINARAYAN

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 5.

Capital or labour, who is to control and manage the affairs of Bombay was the crucial question discussed on the floor of the House? It was Rao Bahadur Bole's bill to lower the franchise of the Bombay Corporation from ten to five rupees that evoked this discussion. In moving the first reading of the Bill, he pointed out that a large part of the population of Bombay was kept out and only 196,031 persons had the right to vote out of eleven lakhs. He drew the attention of the House to the fact that there were nineteen Parsee members though their population was only 52,000 and the depressed classes were unrepresented. He said that the Nehru Report contemplates adult franchise and the House would not reject this moderate reform, looking to the spirit of the times. He stated that opinion of the Corporation itself should carry little weight, for it passed a resolution one day and smashed it the other day. The Bill brought down upon the mover the wrath of Capitalist members from Bombay. Mr. Rahimtulla described such efforts to reduce the franchise as annual tamashas. He said that the Simon Commission was trying to solve the communal problem while these members were bringing in, communalism for nothing.

NOT A GOOD COMPARISON.

He pointed out that rents in Bombay were higher, and it was no good comparing them with those in the mofussil, and again if the reduction was to give more votes to those who have larger purses what is the use of it. He remarked that if the Corporation passed one resolution one day and smashed it the next it was because of the lowering of franchise from twenty to ten Mr. Murzban called such efforts as farces which he said were not annual but quarterly. He observed that those who wanted to reduce franchise forgot one fact, namely, despite the wide franchise the larger the purse the greater the chance of being elected. Lowering the franchise would thus make easy for the capitalist to pile up votes. He declared that by this measure, labouring classes were digging their own graves. He said that Parsees were represented better because they were intelligent persons and not postmen and peons. They were on the brink of revolutionary changes and it was better for them to wait.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supported the Bill pointing out that since the rents had fallen the amendment was desirable. Further the municipal activities were increasing and while dealing with such problems as sanitation, slums, and bad housing, representatives of labour were desirable. Again the labouring classes are illiterate because municipalities had neglected education, and it was but highly proper to reduce the franchise, and import men who would look to the interests of poor.

"MAKE POPULATION THE BASIS"

Mr. Pahalajani supported, stating that his opinion was against any lowering of franchise before a few days, but when he saw the population figures and also figures giving the number of representatives of each section he had changed that opinion. He asked Government to lay down population as the basis of representation as they had done in the mofussil. It was necessary to increase the opportunity of representation, and if they failed to take advantage of it the fault would not be of the higher classes.

Mr. Swaminarayan, supporting the Bill, observed that the state of affairs in Bombay, so far as the franchise was concerned, was staggering. In Ahmedabad one person out of four had the right to vote, while in Bombay only one out of ten could vote. In Ahmedabad there were 10,000 voters of depressed classes and exercised their right of vote quite satisfactorily sending members of their class. In Bombay however, the facts are very different, with the result that the city had become a hot-bed of discontent. It was but natural for the Bombay Corporation to turn down any proposal of widening the franchise because they were the representatives of capitalists and middle classes.

ROOT CAUSE OF BOLSHEVISM IN BOMBAY.

He declared that Bolshevism had taken firm root in the labouring classes because the Bombay Corporation and industrial magnets and capitalists had closed all doors of progress for them. It was only through the efforts of this House, he said, that the franchise was brought down from twenty to ten in Bombay. The Simon Committee, in their memorandum, had explicitly stated that when the franchise in local bodies was so high, how could it be lowered for the Council. It would be used as an argument against widening the political franchise below its present level. He was not at all impressed by the argument that one with motor cars and money would secure more votes. He believed that masses would use their right quite intelligently, and would not care for motor cars.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, in opposing the measure, said that he was prepared for the adult franchise provided he was satisfied that they were educated enough to make proper use of their vote, but in the conditions as they stood, any lowering of franchise would spell disaster and ruin for Bombay. If there was anything scandalous in the Bombay Corporation to-day, it was because of the lowering of franchise. He said that Mr. Bole who calls himself as labour leader was absolutely ignored by the labouring classes, and was even hated by them Mr. Petit and other capitalists opposed the Bill.

Messrs. Aswale, Solanki, Nawalkar, Dr. Dixit and Mr. Shivdasani supported the latter observing that the only way to teach them to use their right of voting properly was to give them vote.

1ST AND 2ND READING PASSED.

The first reading was passed by 27 against 26.

In opposing the second reading Mr. Petit and Murzban again made frantic efforts to persuade the House describing the Bill as ruinous and disastrous to the city of Bombay. The second reading, however, was carried by 29 against 28 votes.

Government as explained by Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, was neutral. Government members other than seven Cabinet members were allowed to vote according to their discretion.

Third reading would be on Monday.—Free Press.

Land Revenue Assessment Bill

—:o:—

INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH LEADING M. L. C.S

POONA, Oct. 5.

The Revenue Member, Mr. W. L. Hudson had decided to call an informal meeting on the 9th at 11-30 a.m. at his residence to consult some of the leading members of the Legislative Council in connection with the drafting of the Land Revenue Assessment Bill which would be introduced in the next session of the Council. Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, V. H. Jog, R. B. Namal of Ratnagiri, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, R. R. Kale and Rao Bahadur Kanti and some others are invited to attend the conference.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON CROp OUTLOOK

—:o:—

"CHRONICLE'S" FORECAST

Bombay, Oct. 6.

CONDITION 53.5 PER CENT.: CROP ESTIMATE 14,912,000 BALES.

We submit herewith the result of our usual monthly investigation into the condition and productive expectancy of the American cotton crop. The information which is before us covers the period from 28th August to 28th Sept. 1929. The present outlook, as it appears to our correspondents regardless of what may happen later, when summarised, gives a condition of 53.5 per cent of the normal, indicating a crop of 14,912,000 bales against our previous estimate of the condition 57-6 per cent, and crop 14, 856,000 bales, issued during the first week of the last month.

The next Government Bureau report will be issued on the 8th inst., and the cotton trade is inclined to expect the same, showing a crop of 14,700,000 bales. Thus our estimate appears to be somewhat larger than the general expectation, and if it proves near the Bureau report, it is likely to be slightly bearish.

The market opinion is divided. There are many operators who are bearish on heavy crop movement and daily hedge-selling, and some who are getting bullish on the large potential trade demand. Fifteen million bales is a lot of cotton, particularly with uncertain and disturbed financial situation, together with a strong bearish undercurrent in Wall-Street. Consequently, those who refuse to forget pre-war price levels feel confident that prices will work lower as long as hedge-selling continues. It would be idle to venture the prediction that cotton has reached its extreme bottom. Further weakness from the present level will depend largely upon two factors—viz., the size of the crop and the manner in which the supply is marketed. The latter is the element that governs the weight of the hedge-pressure. If the South insists on selling, as reflected by the current movement, no artificial expedient designed by the Farm Board of the benevolent U. S. Govment can prevent a further decline. Conservative forces now making their appearance are fundamental and of a more enduring nature.

At the cutset we think it desirable to discuss the comparisons with the last season. At this time last year, the prospective supply was practically the same as it is to-day. With the Bureau report, issued on the 8th Oct. 1928, and the carry-over gave a prospective supply of 19,140,000 bales; and New York January delivery was quoted at 19.05c. Prices grinded for some time at this level absorbing daily hedges. But as soon as the selling pressure lessened prices steadily attained to the higher level. The present situation greatly coincides with the last year. We believe prices are likely to fluctuation with a sagging tendency as long as "heavy-into-sight" movement continues. But this sagging tendency will not extend below the 18 cent. level as large loans to co-operative marketing societies are assured by the U. S. Government. Spinners are likely to enlarge their buyings at a lower level, and may also go in for future requirements. However, as soon as the crop movement stops to extent its influence, we see nothing in the situation beyond a technical readjustment of the situation, and the removal of hedge-sales which may harden prices to 20 cent level or somewhat further. Thus on the present prospects of the supply we feel cotton is a purchase near the 18 cent level, and a sale around the 20 cent level.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Oct. 5.

December	18.33 plus .02
January	18.90 plus .04
March	19.12 plus .02
May	19.33 plus .03
July	19.20 plus .05
Middling Spot	18.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.

October	18.49 plus .02
December	18.65 plus .02
Middling Spot	18.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 5.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	68,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 5. Opening	Closing.
October	9.98	10.00 plus .04
November		10.00 plus .05
December		10.03 plus .03
January	10.00	10.06 plus .03
February		10.07 plus .02
March	10.13	10.13 plus .03
April		10.13 plus .03
May	10.18	10.19 plus .03
June		19.18 plus .03
July	10.13	10.18 plus .03
August		10.14 plus .02
September		10.09 plus .01
October		10.05 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.35 plus .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	6.50 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	6.75 plus .05
Bengal, Good	6.00 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25 plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.50 plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.15 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.75 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.35 plus .05
Broach, Fine	8.60 plus .05
Broach Superfine	8.85 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

October	15.63 plus.04
November	15.66 plus .04
January	15.88 plus .04
March	16.12 plus .04
May	16.38 plus .03
July	16.53 plus .03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.65 plus .10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London Oct. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
October shipment sellers 44|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 43|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat paid and further buyers 43|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Afloat nominal & value 44|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25.—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|4-1|2.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|5-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|6-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London. Oct. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot d.9-13|16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Silver—Market is idle.

Spot	23-1|8
Forward	23-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London. Oct. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.
Linseed Bombay, ton.—
Bank Bills, 3 months 6-9|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-13|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.39-3|4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12 10-1|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.88.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.85.
T T Berne on London 25.18.
T T Paris on London 123.95.
T T London on Prague 164.18.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec|Jan shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers. £19-12-6.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Oct|Nov. shipment selers £23-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £23-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Oct|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £23-17-6.
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £24-2-6

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 5.

Linsed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Nov. Dec. shipment buyers 42|3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan|Apl shipment buyers 41|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

New York, Oct. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot closed.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Ready as well as Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Risaldar Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8/2/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./Mar. Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 51/5 highest Rs. 51/6/6 closing Rs. 51/4.

Groundnut seeds delivery February opening Rs. 56/10 highest Rs. 56/11 lowest Rs. 56/3/6 closing Rs. 56/4/6.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

—:o:—

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th. September 1929:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 33600000.

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents,	
Bills payable etc.,	14,69,15,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,57,27,000
	Rs. 19,69,42,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,55,13,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,67,51,000
Bills Discounted	88,09,000
Bank Premises	55,81,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,39,33,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.,	8,63,55,000
	19,69,42,000

SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

"The following is the further list of donations contributed towards the Sind Relief Fund., through Shree Shikarpur Sewak Samaj.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 36523/8 Danabunder merchants (G. F. R.) 2500/ Grain merchants Association 1,500/ Seeds merchants Association 501/ Seth Napoo Nensi and Co. 501/ Sutar Bazar Tambakanta (G.R.F.) (Second Instalment- 500, Null Bazar Karana and Sugar Merchants (through Mr. Shamaldas.) 488 Seth Chapsi Bhara and Co. 401/, Seth Dwarkadas Dayal 301/ Seth Devsi Coverji 301/ Seth Ravji Dayal and Sons 301/ Seth Ravji Nensi and Co. 301/ Seth Kuverji Umersi and Co. 251/4 Seth Birla Bros and Co. 251/ Imperial Film Company 251/ Seth Premji Ramji and Co. 251/ Seth Karpal Harsi and Co. 251/ Seth Devji Khetsi and Co. 251/ Seth Dhanji Bhojraj 251/ Seth Mansi Lakhamsi and Co. 251/ Seth Vithaldas Purshotamdas 201/ Seth Mulji Dharmal 201/ Seth Karamsi Damji 151/ Seth Murarji Hurmasji 151/ Seth Seth Moti Panchang 125/ Seth Lakhimidas Velji 101/ Seth Chaganlal Purshotam 101/ Seth Habib Ravji 101/.

The Gum Merchants Association Rs. 101/ Seth Bikhalal Bechrchand 101/ Seth Gurmukhrai Sukhanand 101/ Seth Bhagwandas Gokaldas 101/ Seth Arjan Khimji 101/ Seth Jagjivan Kastoorchand 100/ Seth Kishanchand Cottonwala 75/ Seth Chhotalal Keshawji and Co. 61/ Seth Kanji Malji Javeri 51/ Seth Gordhandas Thakarsi 51/ Seth Ganeshnarain Onkarmal 51/ Seth Hargovind Shivlal 51/ Seth Dunichand Panjapi 51/ Seth Hirachand Ramji 51, Seth Tribhavandas Nemichand 51/ Seth Ratansi Kunjabhai 51/ Seth Gangji Kheraj 51/ Seth Jivandas Bhanji 51/ Seth Gordhandas Khetsi 51/ Seth Kooverji Ladha 51/ Seth Damodar Sadashiv 50/ R. N. R. (Sicunderabad) through 55/ The Times of India (Bombay) 55 other little amounts Rs. 236/8

Grand Total Rs. 40,75/4.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

The belle of a village on the beautiful banks of the Danube is in love with a young nobleman, but into their lives comes the blighting influence of a humble hunchback, a cripple who dares to love the lovely peasant maid who is queen of the annual festival. That, in brief, is the plot in "The Blue Danube," which is shown during this week at the Empire Theatre. Spite, romance, intrigue, revenge, drama, humour and tragedy all find a place in this film, which contains many very thrilling scenes. Leatrice Joy, Nils Asther and Joseph Schildkraut play the leading roles and are supported by a big cast of capable people Other items in the programme include a Ko Ko song cartoon entitled "Old Black Joe," and the newest Gamount Graphic.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

There will be a variety of shows at the Royal Opera House during this week.

a boxing tournament is fixed for Thursday evening; and there will be a charity performance in aid of the Sind Flood Relief Fund on Friday. At other times there will be an attractive cinema programme with a film titled "Fig Leaves" as its principal item. This film, which is very amusingly done, starts off by depicting the life of Adam and Eve in the prehistoric Garden of Eden, complete with Heath Robinson designs in alarm clocks and newspapers made of stone. And then it happens along to more modern times and is enlivened by a domestic love affair of an unusual nature and brightened by a fashion revue which is very much down-to-the-minute. It's all very good fun, with George O'Brien and Olive Borden handling the leading roles in their usual capable manner. A two-reel farce and Movie Chat will be included in the programme.

GLOBE CINEMA

—:o:—

Owing to the demand of the Bombay cinema-goers the management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, have decided to show at once episodes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 last twelve reels of the latest Vitagraph serial "The woman in the Web" and will be finished during this current week. The producer Albert Smith and Cyrus Townsend Brady have created a world-wide sensation by producing for the greater—Vitagraph's—a serial of unprecedented thrills, actions, romance, adventures and heart-interesting realism. We recommend all our readers not to miss this final instalment of the serial "The Woman in the Web." There will be no side film please be in time.

KAJNI FIREBRICKS

Backbone of all INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

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SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS FIRE CLAY ETC., ETC.

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THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE TINNEVELLY (INDIA)

MALARIA

ANTI-MALARIAL

INOTSAL

FEVER PILLS.

Gold medal is awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry (of Turin-Italy). Renowned Hospitals and Doctors have given Certificates.

A sure and efficacious remedy for :—

Malaria, intermittent and all kinds of chronic fevers; also restores health.

Price Rs. 1-12-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

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Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar as been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co.

Let your Hair do you Justice.

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

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P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* .	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
27th Nov. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..		8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..		8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
7th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.
9th „	Sandra ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karapara	East & South Africa.
11th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and G' Mandvi.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5838	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	— —	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	— —	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,600,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Surabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

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Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
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BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

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Bombay Chronicle

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

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WANTED—STOCKISTS in District Towns for useful American Novelty Articles. Can earn Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, a month with a capital of Rs. 100. M. M. ABRAHAM, Ahmed Essil Building, Mahim, Bombay.
A R1926

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1892

WANTED—A fast and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Maharashtrian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2366 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1913

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 822, Bombay.

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PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity presents itself to anyone requiring printing machinery. The British India Press is disposing of a large quantity of serviceable plant at low prices to make room for new equipment.—Wharfedale Printing Machines from Royal to Quad Demy Sizes; Platens Crown Folio and Royal Folio; Royal and Foolscap Litho Machines; Hand Presses; Cutting Machines, etc. Apply to the Bombay Stationery Mart, 123, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay or to The British India Press, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay.
T 32952

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle", R1880.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

WANTED—AGENTS and CANDIDATES for Divali and X'mas loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, without interest to be repaid within ten years. For particulars. Apply Box 2367, Advt. Dept.," "Bombay Chronicle."
L 1929

BOOKS.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH. To know HOW, Just drop a p. c. to:— Mr. M. VENKATASIAH, B. A. Krishnaraja, Mohalla, Mysore.
R1879.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad, Deccan.
L 8961

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to ur PATRONS and the PUBLIC generally that we have this day dismissed from our employment Mr. E. Tonani, our Service Manager, and that he has henceforth no right to represent or act for the Firm in any capacity or manner whatsoever or any person dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) THE EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1929.
32947

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KARACHI HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lady Doctor for the Karachi Health Association. Candidate should possess degrees or diplomas of recognised Universities or College. Those experienced in surgical and Gynaecological and Maternity and Child Welfare Work will be preferred. Selected candidate will have to devote her full time for work under the Association and no private practice will be allowed. Besides being Physician in charge of a Maternity Home, she will have to supervise the work of nurses conducting maternity cases and health propaganda in the city of Karachi, and attend emergency labour cases, conducted by Association nurses, requiring doctor's aid any hour during day and night. Salary Rs. 350-25-500, plus Motor car allowance Rs. 100 and house allowance Rs. 50 per mensem.

Selected candidate will be required to execute an agreement for three years with one year's probation in the first instance.

Single second class joining allowance will be paid.

Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, nationality, together with copies of testimonials to Undersigned not later than 10th November, 1929.

R. K. SIDHVA,
Hony. Secretary,
Karachi Health Association.
32955

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th October, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 4th October, 1929.
32949

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share (free of Income-tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1929, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 24th September 1929.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 7th October 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th September 1929 to 28th September 1929 both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Company, Ltd.,
The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th September 1929.
32875

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share (Free of Income-tax) on the Ordinary Shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1929, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 24th September 1929.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after Monday, 7th October 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th September 1929, to 28th September 1929, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
for The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th September 1929.
32874

TENDERS

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on 10th October, between 1 and 3 p.m. (B.T.) for printing and supplying copies of supplementary census Registers of School going age children, in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English. The samples of Registers are kept open in this office for inspection for the intending tenderers. The tenderers are requested to obtain full particulars from the office about the registers to be printed.

Each tenderer shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 cash with his tender. No tender will be considered for which the required deposit is not given.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender only.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVRAO VENKATRAO ARANGADY, late of Kumi, Teso District, E.P. Uganda, a medical practitioner employed in the Government Hospital at Kumi, Teso District, E.P. Uganda. ..... Deceased.
KAMALABAI, widow of the deceased Shivrao Venkatrao Arangady, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.
The 1st day of October, 1929.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
32954

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of the late Bai BALABAI, daughter of Kashibai Manjrekarin, a Naikin of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
SAKHARAM, son of Balabai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at House No. 72A, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

This 27th day of September, 1929
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32953

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CHICHANVALA BUILDING SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR MAHIM STATION.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. PATHAK & DESAI, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhuderji Bhagwanji and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Nanabhai Tulsidas the Mortgagor in excercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1929, at 4-30, p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the tenement, messuages and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1066.78 Square Yards or thereabouts and Registered under Collector's Old No. 29 and 30, New Nos. I/3524 and F/3615, Old Survey Nos. B/79 and 79 and New Survey Nos. I/118 and F119 and assessed by the Municipality along with the other pieces of land under G. Ward Nos. 5757 (1) and 5760 and Street Nos. 233 and 236 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas; On or towards the West and North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Gayadin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Pathak & Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 111, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M.(S.T)

AUCTION SALE OF MORTGAGOR'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ALI UMER STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Talkaji Khubaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Jusab Khatri, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of January 1928 sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on MONDAY, the 7th October 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the Quit and ground rent tenure with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ali Umar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 934 New No. 8106 Old Survey No. 1825 and New Survey No. 1158 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6008 and Street No. 35 37 and Cadastral Survey No. 2655 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Cook EASY

Pressure Cooker Co., Bangalore, Bombay Agents—Mahal Trading Co., Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

PALAIS DE DANSE

FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

SEE AND HEAR

REGINALD DENNY

In his latest Talking Picture

HIS LUCKY DAY

Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

MADAME ZOMAH

The Unsolved Mystery

MURRAY

The man who has baffled the Police of the World.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Most Dramatic Picture of The Season.

THE BLUE DANUBE

featuring

LEATRICE JOY, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT, NILLS ASTHER.

A Modern Version of BEAUTY and THE BEAST.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily

Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

FINAL INSTALMENT!

Episode 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15!

Last 12 Reels!

"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"

A serial of unprecedented thrills, Romance adventure and heart-interesting realism!

A TREAT NOT TO BE MISSED

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Builder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

LON CHANEY
JOAN CRAWFORD
NORMAN KERRY

in the

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE UNKNOWN

A Superb Mystery Thriller.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

Free list suspended.

Zig Zag

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IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

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Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
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Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

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Bombay Life—

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents!

For particulars please write to:—

J. K. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 8.

All-India Telegraphmen's Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

All-India Telegraphmen's Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar is elected a Patron of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

UNVEILING OF PRINCE'S STATUE AT POONA.

The unveiling ceremony of the marble statue of the Prince of Wales will be performed by the Governor of Bombay on the 15th instant (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. at the Poona railway station.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held on Tuesday (the 8th instant) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union's Office, Alice Building, Fort.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha a ladies' gathering will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Navaratra Mahotsav Pandal at Dadar. A programme of the Y. M. C. A. Mela has been also arranged at 8-30 p.m. at the same place when all are cordially requested to attend.

SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary the total attendance for the month of September was 5,497 out of which 668 were males, 2,455 were females and 2,374 were children.

GOGHARI V. S. JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treated during September, 1929, at the above dispensary, Bombay, were 982: out of which 426 were males, 196 were females, and 360 were children.

ALL-INDIA TELEGRAPHMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The All-India Telegraphmen's Conference will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday (the 8th and 9th instant) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY FORT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The following gentlemen are the office-bearers of the above Free Night School for the ensuing year:—Mr. B. Vaman Rao (Chairman), Mr. S. P. Sanil (Manager), Mr. B. P. Koolurkar (Head Master), Mr. M. Ramdas (Treasurer).

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also labour cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of September, 1929, were as under:—Men 3,050, women 2,482; children 2,439; labour 9. Total 7,980.

CELEBRATION OF MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

The teachers and students of the above school assembled in the school premises at Manhordas Street, Fort, on the 2nd instant, to celebrate the 60th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, when Mr. Sadaram narrated the life history of Mahatmaji in a plain lucid speech. Sweets and photos of Mahatmaji were distributed to the students.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Students who have taken their training in the Secretaries' Training Class arranged by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute in Maratha High School this year and who desire to appear for examination are requested to enlist their names to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, before the 10th instant.

SIR GANGARAM TRUST SOCIETY.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.

The above Association has renewed its activities and has its office in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4. It will remain open between 9 and 11 in the morning and 5 to 6 in the evening. Candidates may communicate or see the workers personally.

"SCOUTER'S LEAGUE."

There is a feeling among many Scouters that they ought specifically to form themselves into a band of Servers, specially desirous of helping the Great Brotherhood of Scouting in the realisation of its ideals partly through self-discipline and by helping the movement generally and readily, when the necessity arises.

To enable such members to come together often and to co-ordinate activities, it is proposed to form a "Scouter's League". Those who are interested are requested to be present at the Fellowship School, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

"RAJASTHAN SANDESH."

Mr. B. S. Pathik is going to bring out a "Special Youth Number" of his journal "Rajasthan Sandesh" (Ajmer) on Deepawali next. It will deal with every aspect of the Youth movement, and will contain articles from Indian and European writers. It will be distributed to the subscribers of "Rajasthan Sandesh" cost free and to others on the payment of Re. 1.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The following Committee has been elected to manage the Society's affairs for the year 1929-30 at the 25th annual general meeting of the institution recently held:—

Chairman: Mr. S. L. Kapadi.

Hon. Treasurers: Principal V. R. Nerurkar and Mr. B. N. Pandit.

Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Shantabai Shankarrao Gotheskar and Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar.

Members: Mr. S. S. Naik, (2) Mr. V. R. Akerkar, (3) Mr. V. P. Varde, (4) Mr. S. V. Bharne, (5) Dr. J. N. Karande, (6) Mr. N. B. Rangnekar, (7) Mr. B. B. Patkar.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play at the Chowpatty Band-stand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) (weather permitting) as under:—

1 March—The Middy .... Alford.
2 Gavotte—Heimlitch Still Und Leise ..... Lincke
3 Song—Carolina Moon .. Davis.
4 Selection—A Runaway Girl ..... Monckton.
5 Valse—Luna ..... Lincke.
6 Selection—The New Moon ..... Romberg.
7 Serenade—La Paloma . Yradier.
8 Selection—The Blue Mazurka ..... Lehar.
9 Finale—Goodnight .. Nicholls.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of September 1929, in all 2,593 patients were attended to at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1,356 women, 889 children and 348 infants. 19 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 86.4. The total number of deliveries during the year since April, 1929, was 98.32 expectant mothers were under observation.

K. T. TELANG

The following sentence occur in the review of Mr. S. R. Karnataki's biography of Mr. K. T. Telang:—

"Telang's was not so simple a personality as that of Bhandarkar. The faults of his mind and character were many and their hues brilliant and various. Politics, Social Reform, Education, Economics, History, Oriental Literature, even religion—with "the guesses at truth", it implies and invites,—were themes in which he revelled with the ease, joy, abandon, grace, poise, finish and thoroughness of a master."

The word "fault" in the second sentence has been through Printers' mistake substituted for "facets." We regret the misprint.

OSWAL SINGH SABHA.

The Oswal Singh Sabha of Jodhpur, in a meeting, held on 30th ultimo passed resolutions expressing its heartful rejoicings over the birth of a Prince to H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, and praying that Chamar Tulchi Chand, who was outcasted from the Community, some years back, prays to be granted pardon and re-admitted into the Community, he might be pardoned and readmitted into the Community as requested to mark the Community's deep sense of rejoicings on the birth of Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib and their unflinching devotion and loyalty to the throne.

MYSTERY SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE.

PROGRAMME EXTENDED FOR THREE DAYS.

The programme at Opera House comprising Madame Zomah's mind-reading and divination demonstrations and Mr. Murray's mysterious escapes has been extended till Wednesday.

NATIONAL BABY AND HEALTH WEEK, BOMBAY

HEALTH PROPAGANDA — WORK

The Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week has been carrying on Health Propaganda after the close of the National Baby and Health Week Exhibition in March last. On Wednesday last the film, "Slaves of Customs" was released to a packed audience composed of the Pathare Prabhu community at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, there being numerous ladies present. Among those present to receive the visitors were Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji, Prof. V. G. Rao. Rao Bahadur S. D. Manker, L. B. Naik and others.

Prof. Rao, in thanking the Committee of the National Baby and Health Week, on behalf of the Community, for the exhibition of the film, which exposed the evils of early marriages, said that there was no doubt as to the very great educative value of the film to the members of his community, who had gathered there in large numbers and hoped that the lesson which it conveyed would be carried home by them.

ANTI-VENEREAL WORK AT WORLI.

Thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of Dr. V. V. Kulkarni and Dr. P. J. Bhat anti-venereal work has begun in right earnest at Worli. With the kind help and co-operation of "Health and Baby Week Association" they were able to show a free cinema film, the "Curse of Ignorance", to the residents of Worli on last Sunday evening. It was accompanied by a show of magic lantern slides on health.

Dr. Kulkarni explained the purpose of their presence and explained the film in Marathi to the large audience consisting of 2,000 working-class men and women. Another item was to open a centre for the dissemination of knowledge of dangers and sufferings which lay in contracting venereal diseases, those terrible scourges of human life. They have started on a small scale an Anti-Venereal and Eugenic Clinic, which will serve as a base from which the propaganda work will be continuously carried on, and secondly to give scientific medical aid to those who are unfortunate victims of this "Curse of Ignorance".

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

QUOTA OF YARN BY G WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

171,575 yards hand-spun yarn were sent to Ahmedabad as a humble quota of the G Ward District Congress Committee in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's 60th birthday. The list is as under:—(1) Sjt. V. N. Khanolkar 20,000 yards; (2) Sjt. M. S. Sawant 15,000 yards; (3) Sjt. V. K. Gaitonde 6,000 yards; (4) Mrs. Krishnabai Gawankar 20,000 yards; (5) Sjt. A. B. Chaubal 1,000 yards; (6) Miss Vatsalabai Gavankar 5,000 yards (7) Miss Kamalabai Sawant 4,000 yards; (8) Mrr. Bhagirathibai Gawankar 5,000 yards; (9) Sjt. Wagh, Andheri, 2,000 yards; (10) Through N. D. Komat 21,000 yards; (11) Through V. K. W. Menon 15,000 yards; (12) Khadi premi No. 1 4,000 yards; (13) Khadi premi No. 2 8,175 yards; (14) Sjt. H. G. Nimkar 4,000 yards; (15) Sjt. M. R. N. Swami 15,000 yards; (16) Sjt. V. N. Wagh 6,000 yards; (17) Sjt. Somasunder Shastri 1,000 yards; (18) Sjt. K. A. Subramaniyam 1,800 yards; (19) Sjt. S. K. Tawade 12,000 yards; (20) Miss Kamalabai M. Padwekar 1,000 yards; (21) Mrs. Sitabai N. Padwekar 2,000 yards; (22) Sjt. D. D. Bakre 2,500 yards; (23) Sjt. Bapat (Bassein) 100 yards. Total 171,575 yards.

MR. TAIRSEE ON WAGES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to report of Corporation debate which appears in your issue of Friday, will you permit me to correct it? Speaking on cost of 'production' in the city—and meaning thereby the textile inrustry—and I quoted in support of the said statement the opinion of two industrialists of twenty years standing—I said that the wages were relatively higher than in other parts of the world. The "Bombay Samachar" has that.

You will agree this is very much different than what "Chronicle" reports me to have said viz., that Indian workers get 'absolutely' high wages. Not having made this "discovery", I am sorry I cannot accept the editorial congratulations you extend to me.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Some Big Partnerships

W. J. CULLEN AND V. M. MERCHANT IN FORM

The matches this week-end were now interesting than has been the case hitherto. The Parsi Gymkhana were at home to the Maharashtra Young Cricketers, and had time permitted the match would have provided an interesting finale. As it was, however, the result was a draw. The visitors at their venture put up a score of 148 runs for 8 wickets, for which they had to be thankful chiefly to Sukhtanker who carried his bat after a fine innings of 71. The Parsis had scored 71 runs for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn. On Sunday, however, they were too strong for the Union Club who put up a poor score against them. N. D. Marshall showed an analysis of 6 wickets for 31 runs.

By far the most interesting cricket was seen on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when the home side registered victories on both days. On Saturday the St. Xavier's College set them a total of 119 runs, which the Gymkhana had no difficulty in overhauling, R. S. Nayak being top scorer with 30. A. C. Greenfield and W. J. Cullen were in great form on the next day when the Bombay Gymkhana visited the Kennedy Sea Face. Winning the toss the Europeans began badly, but a partnership by A. C. Greenfield and R. H. McLeod, and later another by W. J. Cullen and Mushet, considerably improved matters and the Hindus were faced with a total of 182 runs. Things were not exactly cheerful for them when four wickets had fallen for 61 runs, Jai being one of these, but K. G. Pardeshi and V. Merchant collared the bowling and carried their side to victory, remaining unbeaten at the end. The latter especially gave a fine batting display.

The Islam Gymkhana were not very successful this time. On Saturday the Bombay Cricketers put up a good score of 169 for 2 wickets against them, this including a big unbroken partnership by M. V. Dhumatkar and J. D. Wagle which added 116 runs to the total. The home team replied with 71 runs for 4 wickets.

The Poona Islam Gymkhana easily beat the corresponding local Gymkhana. Batting first they scored 120 runs. Hakim bowled splendidly, capturing 4 wickets in one particular over after lunch. At their venture the Islam Gymkhana could score only 72 runs. In this match each team included twelve players.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Bidaye 0, Tembulker 3, Kanvinde 16, Sukhtanker (not out) 71, Kombe 0, Mastakar 21, Dharwadkar 0, Bapat 29, Rajadhyar 2, Sawant and Nawalker did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 8 wickets) 148.

Bowling analysis:—F. N. Tarapore 2 for 28, B. K. Kalapesi 3 for 34, F. K. Nariman 1 for 58, M. G. Kapadia 2 for 22.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1, 2 for 10, 3 for 40, 4 for 40, 5 for 98, 6 for 100, 7 for 143, 8 for 148.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B. K. Marzban 16, J. H. Madon 4, J. D. Coomana 12, F. K. Nariman (not out) 19, P. M. Kateli 14, B. K. Kalapesi (not out) 4, F. N. Tarapore, K. C. Cooper, H. N. Baria, J. S. Sanjana, M. G. Kapadia did not bat, extras 2. Total (for 4 wickets) 71.

Bowling analysis:—Kombe 2 for 30, Mastakar 1 for 24, Tembulker 1 for 7.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 5, 2 for 32, 3 for 36, 4 for 65.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. UNION CLUB.

UNION CLUB.

R. Rawtoo 9, L. Aspat 0, R. Korad 5, S. Lucka 0, M. Naidu 2, V. Patti 6, E. Bhorgay 0, Eranna 10, S. Naidu 2, B. Rawtoo (not out) 4, Pentanna 6, extras 8. Total 52.

Bowling analysis:—B. K. Kalapesi 4 for 13, N. D. Marshall 6 for 31.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 9, 3 for 9, 4 for 20, 5 for 20, 6 for 20, 7 for 38, 8 for 40, 9 for 42, 10 for 52.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. H. Mehta 17, M. J. Vakil 9, R. K. Marzban 5, N. D. Marshall 6, F. E. Kapadia 10, N. B. Cooper 26, K. J. Mody 12, F. M. Bharucha 2, B. K. Kalapesi (not out) 11, A. J. Doctor 8, R. D. Kerawala 0, extras 4. Total 110.

Bowling analysis:—V. Patti 3 for 25, B. Rawtoo 2 for 52, Pentanna 2 for 24, E. Bhorgay 2 for 5.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 26, 2 for 28, 3 for 37, 4 for 37, 5 for 73, 6 for 75, 7 for 81, 8 for 90, 9 for 110, 10 for 110.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shah 0, K. P. Bhargalker 13, C. N. Mehta 2, L. V. Bhave 49, T. C. Udeshi 4, B. C. Mehta 5, Dadyseth 0, Saldanha (not out) 23, P. M. Asher 10, Lalji 0, Fernandez 0, extras 13. Total 119.

Bowling analysis:—R. K. Deshpande 1 for 31 runs, P. N. Kesarkodi 5 for 34, R. S. Nayak 2 for 29, Tendulvadker 2 for 5.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 7, 3 for 27, 4 for 31, 5 for 41, 6 for 53, 7 for 100, 8 for 114, 9 for 119, 10 for 119.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. S. Dongre 9, R. H. the Chief of Jath 3, R. S. Nayak 30, P. N. Kesarkodi 11, R. K. Deshpande 21, P. J. Chury 13, N. Kalgutkar (not out) 6, K. Powdwal (not out) 12, G. Tandulwadker, C. U. Patel and N. D. Engineer did not bat, extras 11. Total (for 6 wickets) 121.

Bowling analysis:—C. N. Mehta 2 for 22, Fernandez 1 for 37, Lalji 2 for 30.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 14, 2 for 14, 3 for 39, 4 for 71, 5 for 99, 6 for 103.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. Parker 9, A. L. Spens 1, Capt. Bretherton 0, B. R. T. Greer 0, A. C. Greenfield 53, R. H. McLeod 23, W. J. Cullen 61, E. Allen 4, E. H. Pogson 0, R. C. Mushet (not out) 18, T. N. Whalley 1, extras 12. Total 182.

Bowling analysis:—K. N. Divekar 1 for 44, D. S. Talpade 5 for 56, R. K. Deshpande 1 for 19, K. G. Pardeshi 2 for 22.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 14, 2 for 14, 3 for 14, 4 for 15, 5 for 85, 6 for 103, 7 for 115, 8 for 117, 9 for 177, 10 for 182.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

J. V. Dabholkar 15, H. A. Mahale 17, L. P. Jai 2, V. M. Merchant (not out) 80, H. H. the Chief of Jath 9, K. G. Pardeshi (not out) 61, K. N. Divekar, S. K. Pawasker, R. K. Deshpande, D. Hindlekar and D. S. Talpade did not bat, extras 5. Total (for 4 wickets) 189.

Bowling analysis:—R. C. Mushet 4 for 46.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 22, 2 for 23, 3 for 41, 4 for 61.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

S. K. Pawasker 33, R. R. Sarang 11, M. V. Dhumatker (not out) 50, J. D. Wagle (not out) 69, J. V. Dabholkar, T. H. Tulpule, U. V. Dhumatkar, Kowshik, Balerao, V. V. Dabholkar and Haldipur did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 2 wickets) 169.

Bowling analysis:—M. Mohiuddin 1 for 69.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 22, 2 for 53.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M. A. Shariff 20, A. H. Sidiqui 10, H. Khairaz 3, S. M. Kadri 22, M. Mohiuddin (not out) 0, Akbar Peerbhoy, A. A. Hakim, M. G. H. Surti, S. K. Kadri, G. A. Gulmahomed, K. Shariff did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 4 wickets) 71.

Bowling analysis:—V. V. Dabholkar 1 for 30, J. Dabholkar 1 for 19, Kowshik 1 for 15, Tulpule 1 for 1.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 24, 2 for 33, 3 for 71, 4 for 71.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA.

POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H. B. Kazi 4, A. H. Khan 8, E. Suleman 19, J. Patel 0, S. Nazirali 8, Mohamed Hussain 28, A. R. Khan 46, H. O. A. Razzaque 0, K. H. Contractor (not out) 6, A. H. Ahmadi 0, S. M. Elyas 0, Hassan Bhai 0, extra 1. Total 120.

Bowling analysis:—A. A. Hakim 5 wickets for 34, A. G. Kazi 5 for 47.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 13, 2 for 13, 3 for 13, 4 for 26, 5 for 43, 6 for 114, 7 for 114, 8 for 114, 9 for 114, 10 for 114, 11 for 120

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shakoor 9, A. G. Khan 8, M. H. Vishram 0, T. T. Barodawalla 15, A. A. Hakim 1, S. M. Kadri (not out) 31, A. G. Kazi 0, I. H. Ansari 10, M. A. Shariff 5, H. G. Khairaz 2, M. Mohiuddin 1, Ismail Cassam 0, extras 0. Total 72.

Bowling analysis:—Mohamed Hussain 4 for 25, S. Nazirali 5 for 25, J. K. Patel 1 for 3.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 17, 2 for 17, 3 for 32, 4 for 33, 5 for 38, 6 for 38, 7 for 57, 8 for 67, 9 for 69, 10 for 72, 11 for 72.

MR. PRANJPYE'S WORKS

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

"As good almost kill a man as kill a good book: who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a book kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye."

These words were written by no less a person than John Milton. True as these words must always be, their truth and significance are poignantly brought home to us by the death of the veteran Maratha scholar Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe. Gems of his writings penned when he was in his heyday, full of mental and physical vigour, were collected and published years ago for the benefit of the rising generation. The collection, however, was made as if to serve the perverse mind of Lord Sydenham, who, within a very short time proscribed it. We have been deprived of a great intellectual treasure and dish by that satrap, whose regime will ever be remembered as a continuous chapter of repression. Lord Sydenham has been guilty of killing "the image of God, as it were, in the eye." This collection was of writings composed more than twenty years ago, because Shivram Mahadev was jailed in July 1908. These writings have been on the Index Expurgatorius for all these years. Has the Indian aspiration for Swaraj received a setback by this ban? Such bans are as foolish as they are mischievous. They are as foolish as the proverbial attempt to turn the flow of water by means of a rod and as mischievous as the miserable king's burning of the seeds of the merry basket-maker. Can the folly of Lord Sydenham's antediluvian Government not be retrieved by the "Air" Governors? The British rule in India is not 'now' going to be endangered by those writings of Shivram Mahadev which were published in the compilation styled "Kalanteel Nivdak Nibandh." Their literary merit is exceptional and is enhanced by the author's death. One of the ways to pay him our tribute is to strive for having the proscription rescinded. It is surely not too much to ask one of the M.L.C.'s (Pataskar or Chandrachud, e.g.) to move the Government about it in the Legislative Council that is now sitting. The young, rising generation of Marathi readers will be missing a great heritage if the ban is allowed to continue."

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Youth League and the Whitley Commission Boycott Council a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Jivaraj Nensey's compound at Matunga (near the G. I. P. Ry. station. Speakers:—Dr. Choksey Messrs. Ranadive Deshpande, S. B. Shringarpure Y. G. Meherally, C. K. N. Swamy, H. D. Rajah and others.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE

(Continued from page 6.)

the name of all that is democratic, noble and free. Mr. Baldwin did not. Mr. MacDonaid's words, however, mean nothing. He merely gives the capitalist ship of South a parti-coloured coat of paint so as to comouflage it to the eyes of subject classes and peoples. Mr. Baldwin declared that "wages must come down." Mr. MacDonald by appointing a suitable arbitration ensures the same result. Sir Joynson Hicks frankly declared hat Britain ruled India for the benefit of Lancashire. Mr. MacDonaid whilst talking of continuous cooperation and dangling Dominion Status before Indian eyes, governs India as Mussolini governs Italy.

In the coining of pacific phrases, the moulding of unctuous platitudes, the Labour Ministers lead the world. Not even Mr. Lloyd George in the heyday of making the earth safe for democracy could vie with recent British speeches at Geneva. In due course India will listen to similar eloquence concerning Labour's plans for conferring on her, (with reservations) Dominion Status. But though the words be the words of Gandhi, though they be laden with golden hopes, the policy will be that of Mr. Baldwin and the City. That is to say it will seek, whilst keeping intact the essentials of British power, to buy up, by calculated concessions, the support of the wealthier classes in India.

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GARBA PARTY AT VANITA VISHRAM.

The girls of the Vanita Vishram English School gave a very pleasant Garba Party at the Zaverbai Hall of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road on Saturday evening, many prominent ladies and gentlemen, including Lady Laxmibai, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Raiji, Messrs. Hiralal Mehta, and Desai were present. There were about eleven different Garbas. This new feature has been added to the activities of Vanita Vishram English Section for the last two years and has proved an item of great attraction. The hall was consequently packed to its utmost capacity. It is a very happy feature that parents of the girls took a keen interest in the affairs of the school. The Garbas with 'Water Pots,' with lights and with electric torches were greatly appreciated by the audience. Miss Shanti Gajgar led the Garbas. The Vanita Vishram English School has, shown considerable progress since it has been placed into the hands of Mrs. Sharda-Diwan, M.A., who has popularised her institution much during the short period that the institution has been under her and the success of this function was due to her training and pains.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Yogdas Athavle Shastri will give his interesting Yogic demonstrations of Asanas and Pranayams to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members of the community are cordially invited to attend with their family and friends. It is also open to the public.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1929.

Playing For Time?

Interviewed about the Round Table Conference speculations, Mahatma Gandhi remarked tersely: "Any such Conference to attract me will have to be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion." Mahatmaji has good reason to be distrustful of vague promises, however nicely phrased. He has always insisted upon clear proofs of a genuine change of heart on the part of Government. What precisely the clear proofs should be may be a question of detail, but Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fairly indicated them when he observed in the course of an interview: "A Round Table Conference on India's Constitution must necessarily be preceded by the stoppage of the war-like repressive activities of the Government and a clear indication that the British Government is out for peace on the basis of the Indian National Demand and is not merely playing for time." That demand, he added, was clearly indicated in the resolution of the Congress at Calcutta and "if the fundamental basis of the resolution is agreed, there can be no difficulty in participating in the Conference." In more precise terms, the fundamental basis is the British Government's unequivocal offer of full Dominion Status before the end of the year, the proposed Conference only working out the details of the offer and its acceptance. If the offer is made in time, the President-elect of the Congress repeats the assurance of the Congress that there can be no difficulty in participating in the Conference. But if the offer is not timely or is equivocal, it is idle to expect any responsible Congress leader to have anything to do with the proposed Conference. And without the representatives of the Congress the Conference is foredoomed to failure.

Is the present talk of the Conference above suspicion? We fear it is not. The Press reports coming from Britain make it abundantly clear that the expected announcement by the Labour Government is to be nothing more than a promise of Dominion Status—that phrase being substituted for "Responsible Government"—as the "goal" of British policy in India. No report even distantly suggests that the Status is to be conceded immediately. So far, therefore, there has been no real approach to the acceptance of the Congress offer. And in the absence of such an acceptance it is utterly futile to discuss the details of the proposed Conference. It is difficult to resist the suspicion that the Labour Government is only playing for time. Congressmen, however, will not be deceived by such tactics, whoever else may be. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal have stated most clearly the conditions on which the Congress may yet co-operate with the Labour Government. It would be well for that Government to heed those conditions before it is too late.

Coastal Traffic Bill

A correspondent writes:—"Since some misapprehension has been aroused in the public mind by the postponment of Mr.. S. N. Haji's Coastal Reservation Traffic Bill, it is essential that the precise circumstances in which this postponement was actualy effected on the 26th of the last month should be made clear. Reports published in Northern India papers go to show that on the 26th Mr. Haji had decided to move his motion for taking his Bill into consideration. There was, however, a technical difficulty in the way as pointed out by President Patel. The Select Committee on the Bill recommended in their report that the Bill be "republished" meaning thereby that it should be republished in the "Government of India Gazette." But the President observed in the course of his remarks advising Mr. Haji to postpone the measure that in three previous instances the Committee's reommendation to republish was followed by re-circulation. He was, however, willing to hear all sides of the question before finally giving his decision. There was not sufficient time at the Simla session to thrash out this whole point as it was the last day of the session and as there was plenty of important work capable of quick despatch to be got through including the debate on the East African question which the Assembly was naturally anxious to discuss in view of the practically probable decision of the British Cabinet on the Kenya Report about the middle of this month. It is obvious that such a controversial measure as the Coastal Bill could not have been finished in one day and it would not have been fair to begin its discussion at the fag end of the session and the debate as well as the division upon it would, in any case, have been inevitably postponed to the Delhi session. The President, therefore, with his usual shrewdness in gauging a situation and his tactfulness in dealing with a constitutional position so as to derive the utmost national benefit from it suggested to Mr. Haji to agree to ponstpone the measure to the Delhi session. It was, in plain words, making a virtue of necessity and Mr. Haji wisely accepted the Chair's suggestion. It is true that the President also referred to Sir George Rainy's statement about the Conference of shipping and commercial interests proposed to be convened by Lord Irwin on his return to India and suggested to Mr. Haji that he should agree to the postponement If he did not want to prejudice the Conference. But as I have already remarked, it was at the point when Mr. Haji was going to move his motion for consideration that the Chair intervened and recommended the course finally adopted by Mr. Haji."

Frankly, we have no faith in the proposed Conference whose terms of reference and whose personnel are yet undisclosed by the Government and we are not at all sanguine about its eventual outcome. Nor can we trust the Government to take prompt and effective action for establishing a national merchant marine in the event of the Conference failing. The course before Mr. Haji and the Legislature is, therefore, clear. Mr. Haji should boldly and uncompromisingly press his modest Bill and the Central Legislature should unhesitatingly support him in the further progress and final stages of the Bill at Delhi early next year.

Indian's National Language

The Third All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, held at Mysore a few days ago under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari, is but one of the many such meetings and conferences to popularise the study of Hindi throughout the country. Both Dr. Ansari and Prof. A. R. Wadia, Chairman of the Reception Committee, dwelt upon the vital importance of further popularising Hindustani as the national language of India and as a promoter of cultural and political unity among all the communities of the country. Hindi and Urdu are already spoken or understood by the majority of the Indian population. If this fact is contrasted with the other that no other vernacular is spoken by more than 5 crores and that English is understood by less than one crore, it should be obvious that Hindustani, the language evolved out of Hindi and Urdu, alone can be the "lingua franca" of the country. The inevitable evolution of Hindustani as a national language can be considerably hastened if a conscious attempt is made to fuse the kindred languages Hindi and Urdu into one and, as Dr. Ansari suggested, to persuade every Indian to learn both the Devanagari and the Urdu scripts.

The Mysore Conference, we suppose, was convened under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Triplicane, Madras, which was founded ten years ago at the suggestion and with the help of Mahatma Gandhi and which has since done an enormous amount of work to popularise Hindi in South India. It has published several Hindi Readers and other books and is now conducting an excellent Anglo-Hindi monthly journal, "Hindi Pracharak", each issue of which contains an instalment of a Hindi correspondence course. Among its best publications are easy Self-Instructors of Hindi through the medium of English, Tamil, Telagu, Malayalam and Kanarese, the Hindi-English Self-Instructor being the best we have seen. We cordially commend these publications to those who wish to study Hindi for themselves. But if a national language is to be evolved we cannot too strongly emphasize Dr. Ansari's wise and patriotic counsel that no Indian, by his exclusive attachment to Sanskrit or Arabic, should prevent Hindustan from becoming the medium of communication between Hindu and Muslim, southerner or northerner, and that "Hindustani is not and cannot be Arabic or Sanskrit," but "just the common language of the people of this country, a means of common understanding, a source of common pride to which all should contribute their share and which none may seek nor hope to monopolise."

Indian Women Doctors

We published the other day a letter from three women doctors on the suggestion of some interested parties to create a Women's Medical Service on lines parallel to the Indian Medical Service and to be controlled by the Central Government. We agree with the three doctors that no case is made out for the proposal and that even the W.M.S., as it exists today needs to be radically improved. It is at present reserved for women with British qualifications only, of whom the larger proportion naturally are British women. Our correspondents pertinently ask why this unfair reservation should continue when so many Indian medical women with adequate qualifications and hospital experience are available. The sound principle that members of every Indian Service must be Indians needs to be specially followed in the case of women doctors. Non-Indian women doctors find it hard to acquire the necessary knowledge of local conditions and to command the fullest confidence of Indian women patients.

MAN-MAKING

We all are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making if
It des not make the man.
Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the world unless
The builder also grows.

EDWIN MARKHAM
in "World Unity".

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

BRITISH PARTIES AND INDIA

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Six members of the late Government, headed by Lord Birkenhead, have joined as Directors various great companies in the City. Though there are many precedents, the number is unusual. It is another proof of the close connection between the British Cabinet and Big Business. Moreover, it is evidence that in the opinion of the latter, which is the opinion of the Conservative Party, no General Election is desirable for a year or two. That Party, with a little manoeuvring so as to secure Liberal help, has the power at any moment to eject Labour from Office, but this power it does not intend to use. Why not? Because the MacDonald Cabinet has already proved itself a more useful tool in the hands of the bankers and industrialists than even the members of their own Party.

HELPING RATIONALISATION.

At home by its hold over the workers it is able to head off strikes and to make smooth the way for rationalisation. Rationalisation means, amongst other things, more unemployment, speeding up, and lower wages, all results certain to arouse resistance amongst the workers. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have shown themselves to be great masters in the art of damping down this resistance.

In all that concerns the Empire, their imperialism is above suspicion. "We lose our Empire" once declared Mr. Thomas, and he spoke not only for himself but for all members of the present Cabinet. Mr. MacDonald's action towards Egypt has the cordial approval of Sir Austin Chamberlain. On the outbreak in Palestine, he hurled against the Arabs in their deserts not only aeroplanes but a battleship and half the Mediterranean fleet. Mr. Baldwin could have done no more—would not in fact have done as much. Towards Russia the Labour Premier has shown greater solicitude for the bondholders' interests than for keeping his own promises. At the Hague, Messrs. Snowden and Henderson have triumphed over the other Powers—and America. Big Business may commit its interests into the hands of the Labour Cabinet, confident that they will be well cared for, that whether at home or abroad, Mr. MacDonald will wield, not in vain, its sword.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Turning to India, the mantle of Lord Birkenhead has descended upon the shoulders of Mr. Wedgwood Benn. The policy of "continuous co-operation" with Indians promised in "Labour and the Nation" is being carried out with punctilious exactitude. Arrests of nationalist leaders occur almost weekly, prosecutions for "sedition" succeed one another in all the Provinces, and, most important of all, the Meerut Trial continues its course. On this subject, Mr. Wedgwood Benn refused even to hear a deputation, whilst Mr. Lansbury turns it off with "We do not want another Campbell case." What difference is there here between Conservative Imperialism and Labour Imperialism? What sign is there that Labour is any more zealous for freedom, fair play and democracy than the Cabinet they so vehemently denounced?

WHERE THEY DIFFER.

In one respect and one only does Mr. MacDonald's Government differ from Mr. Baldwin's. In principle, they are one at heart. Each is committed to rationalisation at home, which means heavy blows at the working class. Each upholds Imperialism abroad, that is the suppression of the coloured peoples. But in words a gulf lies between them. Mr. MacDonald professes to be acting in

(Continued on page 5.)

"TEACHING OF ZOROOASTER"

The writer of our leading article under the above caption says:—

With reference to the letter of Mr. M. P. Madan in your issue of 30th September his invective which he fondly hopes will do duty for honest discussion is not worthy of notice. For the satisfaction of your readers, however, I will touch upon three points.

(1) The garrulous old man puts himself out of court in any honest debate by belittling and exalting in the same breath non-Zoroastrian authorities who become "alien" and "anti-diluvian" and yet worthy of quotation.

(2) The gentleman is apparently suffering from self-deception. For, I am reluctant to charge him with calculated fraud upon your readers. Otherwise, he would certainly not commit himself to the egregious statement that,

(i) "the holy Prophet himself in the Gathas extols the Magi and Magianism in several verses of his Gathas", or that

(2) In chapter 51-7 "he particularly emphasised the fact that the Magi have deserved the reward of Paradise."

As regards point (1) there is no reference to the Magians either in the Gathas or in the entire later Avesta, except at one solitary place which I leave him to discover for himself.

As to the (2) there is no reference whatever to the Magi in "yasna" 51-7 as alleged by your correspondent in Haug whom he calls as witness and whose authority he only recently disparaged as "ante-diluvian." There is not a word about the Magians in the Yasna chapter 51-7 translated in Haug.

I have a shrewd guess as to what he has in his mind. But I would prefer to let him stew in his own juice. Now if Haug is still an authority with him let me cast into his teeth the following which the great scholar said years ago regarding the fabrications in the later Avesta which your correspondent must find gall and wormwood:—

'In their present form the Yashts together with the shorter prayers such as Afringans, Gaha etc., are evidently the most modern pieces of the Zend Avesta and have not the slightest claim to have been composed by Zarathustra or even by his earlier successors. This kind of literature grew up at a time when the Zoroastrian religion had already very much degenerated and its original monotheism had partially given way to the old Gods who had been stigmatised and banished by Spitama Zarathustra but were afterwards transformed into angels. The songs of the bards which we find introduced in the Yashts may be old and genuine but, strictly speaking, they have very little concern with the Zoroastrian religion. The Zoroastrian conversations with Ahura Mazda which we often find in the Yashts may be the work of the later high priests but they seem to be entirely foreign to all that we know of Spitama".

"The tendency of the authors of these Yashts was to raise the dignity of the angels such as Mitra, Tishtrya, Anahita etc., to that of Ahura Mazda with whom they all are said even to have equal rank. Therefore, Ahura Mazda himself is called now and then their worshipper. Zarathustra is also reported to have paid them great reverence but not the slightest trace of this can be discovered in his own Gathas."

"This kind of literature has no doubt largely contributed towards the deterioration of the religion founded by Spitama Zarathustra and has partially re-established what the prophet endeavoured to destroy." (Haug p. 282-3).

There is not one secular authority on Parsi religion in the world who can uphold your correspondent's blasphemous and anti-Zoroastrian assertion that the spirit and age of the Gathas are the same or almost the same as in the later Avesta which latter bristles with hideous immorality which Lord Zoroaster came to annihilate.

Notes of the Day

Wanted Universal Franchise.

Mr. S. K. Bole's Bill proposing to lower the ten rupee franchise for the Bombay Corporation to one of five rupees is an over-cautious measure. Universal franchise, recommended by the All-Parties' Conference even for Legislative Councils for the whole country, is the only franchise that can do full justice to the majority of citizens who are now taxed without being represented. We welcome never-the-less Mr. Bole's Bill for the present only because it is a move in the right direction; and whether the Bill is passed or not, the people will and must agitate ceaselessly for the speediest possible adoption of universal franchise. Mr. Bole pointed out that under the ten rupee franchise nine-tenths of the City population are unrepresented. But under the five rupee franchise, too, about seven-tenths of the population would remain unrepresented. Yet these are the very persons whose point of view needs most to be represented, if only because they are so many and their standpoint is so little understood by the rich few who now dominate the present local bodies.

Bombay M.L.C.'s Must Hasten To Poona.

There was little sense in the opposition to Mr. Bole's Bill in the Council. Mr. P. J. Murzban said that the votes of the poor were bought by the rich candidates; but it did not occur to him that the larger the electorate, the greater was the difficulty of buying votes. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar wanted to educate the poor before giving them the vote. But the present Corporation is doing neither. Though Mr. J. B. Petit contended that the affairs of the Corporation were going from bad to worse, the little advance in mass education that has been recently made by that body is due to the slight lowering of the franchise. Unschooled though the poor may be, they know their interests and their friends better than high-browed aristocrats. We are surprised that when such an important measure was being considered by the Council all the Congress members representing the City of Bombay—Messrs. Nariman, Balubhai and Ginwala—as well as Mr. Munshi were absent. The second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of one vote. If these M.L.C.'s do not hasten to Poona and help in securing the enactment of the measure they will be betraying the interests of the City.

A Silly Ban.

The Calcutta police are reported to have prohibited the exhibition of the film depicting the funeral procession of Jatin Das at the local Khadi Exhibition. The ban is silly and provocative. The film has been exhibited in Bombay without causing any undue excitement. Even if it be contented that it may create more excitement in Calcutta, that excitement can be nothing compared with the provocation caused by the frivolous prohibition. It is something, however, that the forbidden film will be all the more popular because of the ban and will be seen by thousands more, who will judge for themselves what sort of Government it is that let Jatin Das perish of starvation rather than concede his reasonable demands.

Teachers' Duty by the Congress.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee did elementary justice to the teachers in the Municipal schools by allowing them to become members of the Congress. We cannot imagine what reasonable objection any member of the Committee could urge against the permission being granted. It is the duty of every teacher to be patriotic and in the present circumstances of the country to join and serve the Congress. Such service in their spare moments need not lessen the efficiency of their work in schools but on the other hand is a wholesome example to the pupils under them. Nobody would ever dream of banning social service by teachers. Political service is as much the duty of a citizen as social service. The service, for example, done by Mrs. Girjabai Bhat to the cause of suffering Labour is an example more to be emulated than censured by members of the Corporation.

Got Them Cheaper.

Little Boy (looking at his newly-arrived twin sisters): "Did you get them cheaper by taking two together, father?"

INDIAN TOPICS FROM LONDON

—:o:—

FORECAST OF "SUNDAY TIMES"

(By SUNDER P. KABADI.)
By Air Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"SUNDAY TIMES" FORECAST.—"UNKNOWN INDIA" —CHILD MARRIAGE BILL.—INDIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION—HUNGER-STRIKE BILL.—EMPLOYMENT AT INDIA'S COST. —INDIAN REVOLT AGAINST ALCOHOL—INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB.

About a month ago I wrote to the "Chronicle" that the press is getting busy with Indian topics. The "Manchester Guardian" gave a forecast of the report of the Indian Central Committee but I know from a reliable source that the authors of this Report have not come to any definite conclusions. Sir Hari Sing Gour is doing his best to persuade his Mahomedan colleagues to agree to his views on the question of representation of the Moslems in the new constitution. I am told, Sir Mahomed Shafi sent an ultimatum to the Moslem members of the Central Committee that their fate will be sealed when they get back to India if they would not recommend what has been suggested by the Moslem Conference. Of course, those of your readers who have followed the political career of Mr. Surahawardy, who was described by the Bombay Youth League during its campaign of Simon Boycott last year as "My community First, Country Afterward" is living up to his traditions by assuring his colleagues that whatever they may recommend he will not budge an inch from the "recommendations" of Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Moslem Conference.

"SUNDAY TIMES" FORECAST.

In the meantime ,the "Sunday Times" has given us a forecast of what the Seven Whites wants to suggest for bringing India in line with the Dominions of the Empire. It has been able to reveal certain broad general conclusions which, it claims, have been reached by the Simon Commission. As the London correspondent of the Free Press of India must have already acquainted you with the details of this forecast, I need not dilate upon them except mentioning that the John Bull has again blustered that "no threat or ultimatum from any organised body in India will influence the Commission in the conclusions it will draw from the civdence as a whole, or in its recommendations to Parliament" and that the "Commission will not countenance any proposal for the complete independence of India." No body in India has ever dreamt that the Report will be a divided one. It, as we all know, will be in keeping with the British tradition of trusteeship, which finds blood thicker than water and whatever pretences the Labour Prime Minister may make he can hardly expect Indians to think that his two, hands in gloves, colleagues, on the Commission will ever dare to write a separate minute suggesting either complete independence or for the matter of that even Dominion Status. He knows he cannot afford to displease "Our Empire" Thomas, who has been described by the press, after his Canadian tour, as Britain's "Commercial Traveller."

"UNKNOWN INDIA."

"Unknown India" was the title of Dr. Rushbrook Williams' lecture on India and protective duties on Monday last at the Manchester Luncheon Club in the Midland Hotel. The honour of presiding went to Sir Chrostophere T. Needhamd. The unknown India of which the doctor spoke consists of the autonomous States whose relations with British India in the past he also sketched. He called attention to the changes which those relations have undergone during the latter half of the nineteenth century and in the first decade of the present century. "Eventually even before the war the government of British India had begun to treat the princes of those States as junior partners. In 1914 a magnicient example was given of the way in which those States counted, when there was an instantaneous rally of the Indian States to the Crown, for there were few facts on which the Central Powers had reckoned with greater confidence than trouble in British India. We had every reason to be deeply grateful for the manner in which the Indian States kept their bond to us. After the war a change came over the country and for the first time the princes of the autonomous States were allowed to come together to discuss their common interest." He pointed out to his audience that on the economic side of affairs British India had not encouraged the efforts of the various States to obtain foreign capital for the development of their mineral and other resources. The Indian States, he contented, had been bound hand and foot by a decision of the Indian Legislature, in which they were not represented. That Legislature had embarked upon a policy of high protective tariffs and they in the Indian States did not see why the Indian Legislature should be entitled to raise customs duties on all kinds of goods, including iron and steel and Manchester piece-goods. He wished it to be realised how tremendous was the importance, both political and economic, of doing justice to the Indian States at the present juncture.

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL.

"The Indian Assembly never did a better day's work" says the "Sunday Observer" "than when it refused to postpone consideration of the Child Marriage Bill. The Government is sympathetic, but cannot of itself change social customs. In this field nothing will avail, save an expression of Hindu opinion through the lips of its spokesmen. The welcome given to this measure shows that a new India is indeed in the making."

INDIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Readers of the "Chronicle" will note with pleasure that the Indian students in Great Britain have decided to establish a central Association of their own on the 12th of October. About a month ago a public meeting was held at 21, Cromwell Road where most of the speakers supported the proposal for such an Association. I understand that they have invited Sir Mahamed Habibullah, at present at Geneva at the head of the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference to address them on the occasion of the inauguration. It will interest your readers to know that these young students from India are compiling a directory chronicling the activities of Indian youth not only in India and Great Britain but in all parts of the world. It will be issued on the 12th October in commemoration of the eventful day that will bring about a closer union of Indian students from all parts of Great Britain.

The Association aims at uniting all Indian students residing in Great Britain and their organisations, in order to promote a corporate life of the Indian student community. To further this aim there will be two objects (1) to promote the welfare of Indian students by representing, safeguarding, and furthering their interests on a basis of individual initiative and mutual cooperation and (2) to promote social, cultural and athletic activities of Indian students, both in national and international aspects.

HUNGER STRIKE BILL.

Sir James Crerar will feel flattered at the compliment paid to the Government of India by the "Manchester Guardian." It says "the postponement of the Hunger Strike Bill in the Indian Assembly is a wise act of conciliation. The bill was intended to prevent the indefinite holding up of judicial proceedings by hunger-striking in prison. While it was under consideration one of the men detained in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case died from refusal to take food. His death fermented much excitement, and a vote of censure on the Government was carried on Saturday. On Monday Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, accepted a motion for the circulation of the bill, and made a conciliatory speech in which he said the Government recognised the depth and sincerity of the feelings which had been expressed and would be glad to do anything which would have the effect of substituting trust and goodwill for suspicion and enmity."

EMPLOYMENT AT INDIA'S COST.

Mr. Thomas, the Minister for Employment, must have felt good deal of relief at the contract, reported to be worth six figures, for supplying a fleet of motor lorries to the Government of India, that has been awarded to Messrs. Thornycroft. The fleet, I understand, will eventually number nearly 100 vehicles of a special type evolved by the firm. The order at Thornycroft is expected to keep the Basingstoke works busy for some months, and between 1,500 and 2,000 men are already in full time employment. The contract is a repeat order.

INDIA'S REVOLT AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Mr. J. F. Edwards who was for over twenty years in Bombay has written a thought provoking article the Sunday "Observer" dealing with India's moral revolt against alcohol Mr. Edwards' work in Bombay brought him into intimate contact with educated Indians of all classes and that contact has convinced him that there is all over India a genuine revolt against alcohol and indulgence in it is regarded as a sin by India's two chief religions, Hinduism and Islam. Mr. Edwards regrets that this revolt against alcohol should have found no expression before the Simon Commission, except in a missionary memorandum, and this boycott of the Commission illustrates how the chasm is widening between India and Britain. "If history answers the charge of some Indian extremists that Britain introduced the liquor traffic to India, it also establishes" says the writer, "Britain's responsibility for the present arrangement whereby so large a proportion of the Indian revenue comes from the trade in alcohol and drugs. ..... Indian statesmen, writers, and scientists, openly denounce this liquor revenue as "tainted money drawn from the degradation of the people," every bit as tainted as was the revenue obtained from the opium exported to China and other countries." Mr. Edwards maintains that alcohol is so widely detested throughout India, probably by four-fifths of the population that when the reform of 1919 were introduced a new hope was born in India. But this hope has unfortunately proved illusiory, partly because the financial arrangements under the reforms made liquor revenue necessary to the financial equilibrium of the State and partly because Indian Ministers in the Province have been compelled to leave the control of foreign liquor to the Central Government.

INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB.

Now an action of one individual leads to disruption amongst a large in body of men is well indicated the resignations of Committee of four members of the Indian Social Club. The outcome is the result of the luncheon that was arranged about a month ago "to meet some distinguished Indians" who are at present in this country. It is needless to reiterate that but for the foolish and mischievous attitude adopted by the acting secretary, neither Dr. Paranjpe nor Mr. Saklatwala would have been led either to resign from the Presidentship of the Club or to "threaten to smash the cameraman" as so ingeniously suggested by Reuters. The correspondence that has transpired between Mrs. Saklatwala and the acting Secretary reflects very little credit upon the latter whose choice of language in addressing a lady is far from satisfactory. Members of the Club who feel deeply interested in the welfare of their institution are anxiously awaiting the return of their permanent Secretary, Mr. Malwankar, who is at present in India, though they have, in the meantime, virtually dismissed the present acting secretary and installed another one on the gadi.

BANKING INQUIRY

—:o:—

Official Apathy at Poona

POONA, Oct. 5.

What is the attitude of the local Government as well as its representatives in the districts towards Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee is the question which is discussed in political circles. The Committee have been in Poona to hear evidence and to ascertain for themselves with the help of local officials as well as publicmen the conditions prevailing in Poona and surrounding districts.

Poona and its neighbourhood are fairly important centres in the Presidency and as Co-operative experiments have been tried in various ways the Banking Committee should not have found it difficult ordinarily to ascertain a valuable mass of material.

OFFICIALS' COLD RECEPTION.

But, the Committee have really left Poona none the wiser because the local officials, it is understood, have left the Committee completely cold. The Chairman of the Committee is a Civilian although an Indian Civilian but that has not secured to him or to the Committee over which he preside any greater degree of Co-operation from the official world than possibly what a Committee of Non-Co-operators may have received.

Ordinarily, when a Committee is appointed under Government auspices, the official wheels move and it is always understood as an unwritten convention that the local officials at centres visited by such Committee bestir themselves and assist the Committee by collecting das selecting likely witnesses tendering evidence or offering to give evidence personally. That is what happened when the Agricultural Commission toured in the provinces. The local officials were instructed to do their best to enlighten and assist the Committee and they did so. But in the case of the local Banking Committee, either the Central Government or the Local Government appear to have failed to take the necessary steps and the result is that the Banking Inquiry which is a very important adjunct to the inquiry conducted by the Agricultural Commission is being conducted in this Province at considerable handicap.

WILL SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS BESTIR HIMSELF?

The result will be that when the Central Committee over which Sir Purshottamdas presides look to Bombay Committee for valuable data they will discover that much material has not been collected.

The Committee have left for Sholapur but it is apprehended by those who have followed the labours of the Comimittee that unless Sir George Schuster or Sir Purshottamdas take note of apathy and indifference which characterised official attitude at Poona the itienary of Banking Committee as far as this province is concerned will be in vain.—Free Press.

SOME THOUGHTS ON POLITICAL CONDITIONS

—:o:—

Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haque's Plain-Speaking

(BY MAULANA MAZHAR-UL-HAQUE).

In these days it is 'a la mode' to blame Islam for intolerance. The charge is preferred by outsiders who are ill informed and prejudiced against this faith. It is not well-founded. A reference to the lives of its founder and his immediate successors will easily refute it and convince every honest and unbiassed investigator that the charge laid against Islam is the result of theological prejurices engendered by rival creeds.

Every system of new thought, if true, has a dynamic force of its own. This force might spend itself in one channel or dissipate itself in several. But if suppressed in one direction it is bound to burst forth with greater vigour and vitality in other directions. The force inherent in early Hinduism spent itself in philosophical speculation, Christianity dissipated itself in religious contentions, disputations and Islam in world-wide conquests and political subjugations. It is not the purpose of the writer to be irreverent to any of these great faiths of the world but the truth, as he conceives it, must be told. When this dynamic force is nearly all dissipated a period of coma—so to say—supervenes. This period is a period of unconsciousness for the nations of the earth. They forget the fruits of all their previous experiences. Then there is a sudden awakening and people begin to wonder. They must begin from the very beginning and this is why they make mistakes.

OBNOXIOUS METHODS.

The evolution of this world and and trivial objects do not proceed in a straight line but revolve in a circle and this is the meaning of the ebb and flow of nations. Of course the circle of evolution becomes bigger and bigger and when a nation misses the point of contact with the Infinite it goes down the same path as it went before. This grand philosophical truth was propounded by the Vedanta, Plato, and Schopenhaur. A section of the Muslims of India have missed this point of contact, and have to traverse the same ground afresh. God alone knows how many times they will have to tread this path, but their ultimate destiny is assured . Otherwise there is no explanation for their present political attitude and methods. Their views are absolutely primitive and their methods are anything but attractive. It is the unanimously accepted view of all the civilised peoples of the world that a nation divided amongst itself cannot progress, but this section of the Muslims which is very vocal, is trying its very best to bring about division amongst the people of India and thereby strengthen the hands of those who are opposing the rights of the Indians. India is a country where different faiths and civilizations have ever flourished without let or hindrance. If she is to have peace within her borders that peace can only be effected by compromise in which the principle of give and take must have its proper share. If a community formulates certain demands which are excessive it is only throwing obstacles in the way of peace and is courting disaster. The methods of these Muslims are more obnoxious than their views. To make vehement and violent assertions about nugatory nothing, to shout the loudest when there is nothing to shout about, to abuse the Hindus and to insult and humiliate their own men who have grown grey in the service of their community and their country and whose only fault is that they support the Nehru Report—these and such as these are the methods employed by this new cult of Muslims in the propaganda of their views. Very recently a friend from Patna told the writer that the Muslims were "check-mated" and did not know what to do. He replied that they were bound to be checkmated because they had taken the wrong path. But granting that these Muslims achieve the object in their view and succeed in alienating their co-religionists from the Hindus and weaning the entire community from the Indian National Congress the question arises 'what then'? By the time that this object is gained the breach between the two principal communities of India must become unbridgeable and the atmosphere of distrust in the country so thickened as to become suffocating the unbearable. It is not to be supposed that the Hindus will desist form trying for the freedom of their country and they are sure to gain their end of achieving Swaraj. But what Swaraj? A Swaraj merely in name, a Swaraj to be lost the moment it is gained, a Swaraj in which large sections of the people are fighing each other. Not a peaceful Swaaraj, but a Swaraj full of factions and struggles and perhaps bloodshed. And here it is not possible to absolve the Hindus from all blame. They are a majority community and it is their bounden duty to gain the confidence of the minority. Minorities are always suspicious of majorities. They fear the tyrannies of the majority. They fear for their religion, for their culture and, for their very existence. Though these fears may be utterly groundless, but still the majority is bound to take note of them and soothe the susceptibilities of the minority. Tact is required to row clear of these shoals and then one can expect to reach the harbour with safety. It is to be feared that the Hindus have not done their duty in this connection as they ought to have done.

INDEPENDENCE AND SPECIAL ELECTORATES.

There is another reflection which comes surging to ones mind and when this thought takes possession of his brain he can not help laughing at this agitation. It is proclaimed at the topmost of their voices and with a loud flourish of trumpets that the first and chief item of the programme of this sections of Muslims is to work for and achieve the complete independence of India and that they cannot be satisfied with anything less than this. They are sending a deputation to the Secretary of States for India to lay their claims and demands before him. It would be very interesting to know who is going to bell the cat of the India Office and demand independence for India. The test of the pudding is in the eating of it. If the members of the deputation have the courage of their convictions and if they truly represent the interests of the Muslims they ought to speak out fearlessly and inform the Secretary of State for India that the Muslims of India want complete independence for their country. Unless and until they do this their sincerity will be doubted and they will be blamed for indulging in a camouflage simply with the object of leading the multitudes of Islam astray. One can understand a strict no-changer boldly standing up for his ideal and demanding his birthright of freedom, but a communalist can not demand from foreigners, complete independence and at the same time beg for special electorates and other such unnational things.

BANEFUL INFLUENCE OF MULLAHS.

This is the inevitable consequence of planting narrow and short-sighted dogmas on the simplicity of early Islam by the Moulvies and Mullahs, which has produced a mentality absolutely ruinous to the Muslims of the world. This mentality has compelled Amanullah, a great and good King and the hope of the regeneration of Asia, to be an exile from Afghanistan. It has brought rebellion and resurrection in Persia. It has denounced the President of the Turkish Republic as Kafir and enemy of Islam for his reforms. But there is no cause for hopelessness. The genius of the people is bound to reassert itself. When they see that they are being petrefied and left in the great race for the progress of nations, their eyes will be opened and they will retrace their steps. The only fear is that it may not be too late then.

In conclusion the writer of these lines wishes to assure his readers that he is not a party man and does not belong to any party. He disavows expressly all party politics. He admires, respects and honours every one, Europeans or Indians, Hindus or Muslims, Bengalis or Gujaratis, who has done anything for the uplift of India. His views may be disliked by others, but he would be a coward indeed if he kept silent at this psychological juncture for fear of abuse and he would be rude if he did not respond to the affectionate but pressing invitation to write something for the Anniversary Number by his young friend, the editor of the "Searchlight."—"Searchlight Annual."

INDUSTRIALISATION OF THE COUNTRY

—:o:—

Organization of Research by the University

DR. NAIK'S APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS

Dr. K. G. Naik, Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College and Fellow of Bombay University gave a public lecture lately at Khar under the auspices of the Laxminagar Khar Residents' Association, under the presidentship of Mr. P. G. Shah of the Finance Department. The subject of discourse being "The University and the Possibilities of the Industrialisation of the Country."

HOW GERMANY ENCOURAGED RESEARCH.

The lecturer began by tracing the history and the development in Germany of agriculture and various industries as a result of the vigorous policy of Price Bismarck. Bismarck said that the German nation was going to be self-supporting and a series of infant industries were built up under his guidance. The German Universities manned by the best Professors investigated the constitution of a large number of industrially useful materials such as alizarin, indigo, adrenatine, etc., which was ultimately synthesised from coal tar products and put on the market to compete with the natural ones. Bismarcks initiated a policy of sliding scale of bounties to put up these infant industries. The Imperial Bank of Germany was required by Government to finance these industries at a reasonable rate of interest and the whole of the consular machinery of Germany all over the world was utilised to study the markets all over the world for pushing on the sale of these Industrial products. With the help thus received by the infant Industries of Germany the German Industrialists began to set up small Industrial research laboratories for further improving their products. These laboratories have developed now in certain factories into such organisations as can surpass any scientifically fitted laboratories of these Universities in any part of the world.

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

The lecturer then turned to trace the development of Industries in America. In the early days of the development of the United States and Canada British Machinists were asked to manufacture tools and implements and various other things which were necessary to open up the national resources of those countries. The British people earned large profits by supplying the necessary means required by the Americans to develope their country but in the long run the Americans began to set up factories, with the help of the British supplied machinery for the manufacture of their own implements in their own country.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS.

It was not until the scheme of research fellowships whereby research workers joined hands with the industrialists in connection with American Universities was pushed forward according to the scheme of Prof. Kennedy Duncan of Pittsburg that the real industrial development of America could be safely said to have commenced. The results of such an investigation, after carrying it out for a stipulated number of years, were to be handel over to the Industrialists and the translation of these results into a manufacturing scale production was to be carried out under the guidance of young research workmen, who helped to solve the problem of the particular industry under the guidance of University Professors. This benefitted both the Industrialists and the students who pursuaded the research. It also benefitted the University in as much as it would induce the industrialists after he carries a reasonable amount of profit due to the improvements of the products as a result of this research, to endow the University with a fair donations to ennable it to expand its activities. The development of huge combines in America was a result of the help rendered by the various Universities on these lines. Under this scheme of research fellowship nearly 300 industries are being developed with the help of investigations by the Universities.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF RESEARCH IN INDIA.

The lecturer left it to the intelligence of the audience to compare the conditions in American Universities with those obtainable here. One who has observed closely the present trend of the British Capitalists would easily agree with him, he said, in the observation that the British Capitalists have just begun to perceive the earning power of research and that too as a result of the trials and suffering undergone by the allies during the war..

APPEAL TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

In the end, the lecturer emphasized that if India had to live abreast with the other nations of the world, it had got to take the control of the educational institutions, reorganise them and spend all available resources on them to make them deserving of respect by other nations and then to utilise them towards development of industries, agriculture on the lines done by America. It is very difficult to emphasise on the mind of the Indian Capitalist who is perhaps a worse edition of the British Capitalist the importance of instituting research in his own factory as is the case in Germany. It is easier to prevail upon groups of industrialists to endow research scholarships on the lines of the scheme of Prof. Duncan.

INSTANCE OF JAPAN.

The Japanese clearly saw all these about 50 or 60 years ago and sent out teams of students in various countries to study the things enumerated above as practically in the countries such as Germany, America, etc. These teams of workers on their return organised the development of the present industries in Japan, which are under the patronage of the National Government.

The lecturer asked the audience to face the facts as they are in India and appealed to the Capitalists to endow such fellowships in the University and the educated intelligentsia in the presidency to compel the Universities to maintain such laboratories and to compel the Government to direct proper utilisation of these institutions under their control along the lin- suggested before.

KAKORI PRISONERS

—:o:—

Hunger-Strike Resumed?

SEQUEL TO WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIAL FACILITIES

CAWNPORE, Oct. 6.

According to latest reports Kakori prisoners in Bareilly Jail who had suspended their hunger-strike out of deference to the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee have again resumed hunger-strike on learning from jail authorities that they have forfeited their special facilities as penalty for beginning the hunger-strike.—Free Press.

UNHAPPY WIFE'S FATE.

—:o:—

BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

Manibai, the 16-year-old-wife of a Hindu stationer, committed suicide on Saturday night by burning herself inside her room at Amberwady, Girgaum. The deceased after carefully fastening the door and all the windows of the room appears to have set fire to several inflammable articles soaked in kerosene oil. She was almost dying from the burns wher she raised an alarm for help. On hearing the cries her husband and some neighbours rushed in by breaking open the door but only to find her lying dead on the floor.

At an inquest held over the body of the deceased on Sunday morning at the City Coroner's Court, the husband of Manibai deposed that he and his wife were the only persons living in the room. His mother had come to Bombay only the day previous. The brother and uncle of Manibai who also gave evidence said they did not suspect any foul play.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from extensive burns. They, however, held that the deceased who appears to have been extremely unhappy in her husband's house committed suicide by burning herself to death.

STORY OF U. WIZAYA'S HUNGER STRIKE AND DEATH

—:o:—

Burma Govt. Contradicts Mr. Munshi's "Many Misstatements"

DENIAL OF DISRESPECT TO BUDDHIST RELIGION

The Burma Government in a Press Communique, state:—

"The attention of the Government of Burma has been drawn to the reports of a speech made by Mr. J. K. Munshi, M.L.A., in the Indian Legislative Assembly on September 24th, when he moved the adjournment of the House in connection with the death of U Wizaya in the Rangoon Central Jail on September 19th last. The facts about U. Wizaya were stated in an answer to a question asked at the recent meeting of the Burma Legislative Council But the speech of Mr. Munshi, M.L.A., as reported in the Press contains so many misstatements of fact that the Government think it desirable to restate the facts which led to U Wizaya's suicide.

U Wizaya was first imprisoned in 1926. He was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment for disobedience to an order issued under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. During his period of imprisonment he went on hunger strike, but he made no demand that he should be allowed to keep the sabbath or "Uposatha" twice a month in a consecrated 'thein.' In view of subsequent developments this fact is important.

RE-ARRESTED AFTER RELEASE.

On his release from jail he was re-arrested and prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of speeches made by him at Danaw-Nyaungon on 28th October 1926 and Inwa on 30th October 1926, both places being villages in the Tharrawady District. He was transferred to the Rangoon Central Jail as an undertrial prisoner, and at once refused food. He asked that he might be allowed to keep the sabboth twice a month in a 'thein.' 'He informed me' wrote the Inspector-General of Prisons in a letter dated the 9th February 1927 "that he would not claim such a privilege if he had been a convicted prisoner, but as an under-trial prisoner he considered he had a right to observe his religious rites. It may be observed that during the period he was a convict undergoing two months simple imprisonment in the Rangoon Jail he did not claim this privilege." The concession was allowed on the strict understanding that it would cease if and when he was convicted.

He was convicted on 31st May 1927 and was sentenced in all to 21 months rigorous imprisonment. He was committed to the Central Jail at Rangoon. The speeches in respect of which he was convicted were not only violent speeches but were characterized by extremely obscene language. The Government accordingly decided that he should not be treated as a special division prisoner, and he was not allowed to wear his yellow robes in jail. U Wizaya thereupon went on hunger strike which continued from the beginning of June 1927 till the end of November of that year. In November 1927 he was transferred to the mental hospital for examination of the condition of his mind. In the mental hospital no objection was raised to the wearing of his robes, and he abandoned his hunger strike. He was found to be sane, and in the beginning of February 1928 he was transferred back to the Central Jail. He resumed his hunger strike at once, and rather than let him commit suicide, the Government of Burma arranged for his transfer to a Bengal Jail. From the point of view of jail discipline there is not the same objection to the wearing of the yellow robe in a Bengal Jail as in a jail in Burma, and this concession was allowed, the position being subsequently regularised by the conversion of his imprisonment from rigorous to simple. U. Wizaya thereupon served out the rest of his sentence without incident. He made no demand that he should be allowed to keep sabbath or "Oposatha" twice a month in a 'thein.'

"VIOLENT SPEECH" AFTER RELEASE.

He was released after completion of his term of imprisonment on the 28th February 1929, and a fortnight later, on the 15th March 1929, he made a violent speech at Payongan village in Thongwa Township, Hanthawaddy District. He was prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code for this speech and was found guilty by the Session Judge of Hanthawaddy.

In his judgment the Judge pointed out that U Wizaya had invited his hearers to imitate India where police officers had been assassinated, had advocated the use of the bomb as in India, and had asked his hearers to lay down their lives in fighting against the English and in that fight to use bombs, violence and dahs. "Nothing" said the Judge "could well be calculated to be more violent, more incendiary or more virulent than the speech with which the accused is charged," and he sentenced him on the 28th June 1929 to six years transportation, a sentence which was subsequently commuted to three years rigorous imprisonment by the Local Government. The trial was held within the precincts of the Jail. Mr. Munshi, M. L. A., is reported to have said that 'the prisoner could not understand what was going on" and that the trial was 'a mockery.' The following is an extract from the judgment:—

"The medical officer of the jail has certified each day that the accused was capable of standing his trial."

FRESH SET OF DEMANDS.

During his trial U Wizaya had been confined in the Rangoon Central Jail from April 6th 1929. In his brief period of freedom, he had published a pamphlet in which he claimed that by his hunger-strike he had compelled the Government to allow him to wear his robes during his first period of imprisonment, and immediately after his readmission to jail, he adopted the same methods and formulated a fresh set of demands. Mr. Munshi, M.L.A., is reported to have said that U Wizaya, "went on hunger strike because he was not allowed to wear yellow robes for performing his religious duties.' The statement is not correct. As U Wizaya was merely an undertrial prisoner, the question of dress did not at first arise, but immediately after his admission to jail, he went on hunger-strike, and announced that he proposed to refuse food unless and until he was allowed a special scale of diet. The Superintendent of the Jail was authorised to give him such special food as the Medical Officer might think fit, and U Wizaya was offered a milk diet, this being one of the three diets for which he had asked. Having won this pont, U Wizaya then sent an ultimatum to the Government that he would starve himself to death unless all monks in jail were allowed to wear their yellow robes on certain festival days and were permitted to keep their sabbath or 'Uposatha' twice a month in a duly consecrated thein. The demand was not confined to monks convicted of offences committed in connection with political movements nor yet to monks confined as under-t-rial prisoners. It was a demand that monks as monks should be given special treatment in jail irrespective of the character of their offences. These demands were rejected, and and U Wizaya continued to refuse food though he allowed himself to be fed through the nostril.

"RESISTED TAKING FOOD EVEN THROUGH NOSTRILS."

On the 28th June 1929, U Wizaya was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy, and, as has already been mentioned, was sentenced to six years' transportation. In accordance with jail rules, and in default of orders by the Local Government classifying him as a special division prisoner, he was deprived of his robes by the jail authoirties and clad in ordinary prison dress. U Wizaya thereupon resisted even taking food through the nostril. This fact was reported to Government, and representations were also made to Government by a non--official agency that U Wizaya had signified his 'willingness to be fed' if he personally were allowed to wear his yellow robes and to keep sabbath or 'Uposatha' twice a month in a 'thein' set apart for the purpose. He was in the jail hospital at the time and much too weak to leave it. The Government therefore refrained from passing orders on the recommendation of the Sessions Judge that he should be treated as an ordinary prisoner, and informed the jail authorities that so long as he was in hospital he might be allowed to wear his yellow robes, but they declined to make any further concession. His yellow robes were restored to U. Wizaya on August 17th, and on August 18th he allowed himself to be fed through the nostril. But seven days later he again resisted nasal feeding, and he gradually sank and died on September 19th.

"A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS."

The above is a plain statement of the facts. The Government desire to add a few brief comments. Before they do so, however they find it necessary to correct certain further misstatements in the speech of Mr. Munshi, M.L.A., as reported in the Press. Mr. Munshi is reported to have said that 'he understood that the Inspector-General of Prisons was willing to grant the hpoongyi his request to wear yellow robes but the Government turned a deaf ear.' This statement is not true. The Inspector--General of Prisons made no representations to Government on the subject. Mr. Munshi is also stated to have said that 'the Inspector-General, he understood, had also protested against the inhuman method of forcible feeding.' This statement again is entirely untrue.

The narrative shows in the first place that ever since June 1927 U Wizaya adopted hunger-striking as an instrument for extorting concessions from the Government, and that the Government went to great lengths in their anxiety to save him from suicide.

Secondly, the Government desire to emphasize a fact to which they have previously drawn atteniton, namely that by allowing U Wizaya to wear his yellow robes while in hospital, they placed him, so long as he remained in hospital, in precisely the same position as that in which he acquiesced when he was in prison in Bengal. He did not then raise the question whether he should be allowed to keep sabbath or 'Uposatha' twice a month in a consecrated 'thein.' If this concession was not essential during his first and second terms of imprisonment, it cannot reasonably be pretended that it was essential during his third period of imprisonment. It has already been mentioned moreover that U Wizaya himself said in February 1927 that he would not claim the privilege of keeping the sabbath in a 'thein' if he were a convicted prisoner.

TREATMENT OF MONKS IN JAILS.

But the main issue raised by this deplorable affair is the whole question of the treatment of monks in jail. The Government of Burma, by the desire of the Government of India, are just beginning a reexamination of their rules relating to under-trial prisoners and to classification of and the privileges to be accorded to, convicted prisoners, The present position is that the rules make no provision for the special treatment of monks merely because they are monks. All persons whether monks or laymen are treated as equal in the face of the law. When a person is convicted of an offence connected with any political movement, it is the duty of the Magistrate or Judge who convicted him to consider whether any recommendation should be made to Government for special treatment for the prisoner in jail. Recommendations may also be made in respect of prisoners other than those convicted of offences in connection with political movements. Certain principles for the guidance of Magistrates and Judges have been laid down in paragraph 698 of the Burma Courts Manual. The selection of prisoners for special treatment is based on the status, character and education of the prisoners and on the nature of the offence committed. But the rules expressly say that special treatment may not be accorded to prisoners who have been convicted of certain specified classes of offences. Among the offences so specified are those involving violence or the incitement of others to violence. Murder is one of the four cardinal sins, the commission of any one of which *ipso facto* deprives a monk of his status. Indeed at his ordination ceremony a monk is solemnly warned not only that he must never knowingly deprive any living thing of life, but also that he must never even wish the death of any one however, troublesome he may be.

"INCITEMENT TO MURDER."

U Wizaya did not actually commit murder, but he incited others to commit murder. He committed, that is, one of the offences which excluded him from consideration for special treatment in jail, and the Sessions Judge has no option but to recommend that U Wizaya should not be classed in the special division and should be treated as an ordinary convict. It is true for the reasons already explained the Government treated him with exceptional consideration. As has been stated, they delayed passing orders on the recommendation of the Judge, and they allowed U Wizaya to wear his robes in hospital. But they adopted this course merely because he was in hospital and in a very weak state of health, and had U Wizaya abandoned his hunger strike, they would have had no option but to treat him as an ordinary convict. Still less could the Government yield to U Wizaya's ultimatum that he intended to starve himself to death unless certain privileges were extended to all monks in prison without reference to the character of their offences.

It is of course true that monks in jail are not able to obey all the rules of their Order. That is a regrettable fact, but the responsibility does not lie with the Government. The only remedy is for monks to avoid committing offences which necessitate their being put in jail. Nor is the disability a new one. It is only in very recent years that the claim has been put forward for special treatment for monks in jail, and before U Wizaya put forward his demands in April last, the claim had been only for monks convicted of offences committed in connection with political movements. Moreover, those who make even this claim cannot quote in support of the claim the practice observed by the Burmese Kings. As far back as 1890, the Government Translator wrote a memorandum on the position occupied by the monks in relation to the Burmese Kings. The information in the memorandum was obtained mainly from the Ministers of King Theebaw. This memorandum states explicitly that monks found guilty of offences against the State were stripped of their robes and dealt with as secular persons.

DENIAL OF DISRESPECT TO BUDDHISM.

It has been said that by refusing to accord exceptional privileges to U Wizaya the Government of Burma showed disrespect for the Buddhist religion. The respect of the Government of Burma for the Buddhist religion is shown by the fact that they have made the teaching of it compulsory in all vernacular schools under Buddhist lay managers, that there are pagodas in all jails and that they have arranged for monks to visit jails weekly for the benefit of Buddhist prisoners. The fact that they treat in the same way both monks and laymen if they are convicted of serious offences is merely a vindication of the ordinary principles of law."

CATTLE-LIFTING IN SIND

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In July 1927 the Government of Bombay published the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of cattle-lifting in Sid. Since the publication of the report, the recommendations made by the Committee have been engaging the attention of Government. Orders on these recommendations have been deferred from time because it was hoped that an improvement in the finances of the Presidency might make it possible to find the money necessary for carrying out some of the measures proposed which in themselves seem the most promising. It is now admitted with regret that there is no immediate prospect of easier financial conditions and Government have therefore decided not to postpone any longer an expression of their conclusions on the Committee's recommendations, although action on some of them, which would be expensive, will have to be postponed and only those recommendations which will cost little or nothing can be adopted immediately.

Government express their cordial thanks to the Members of the Committee, both official and non-official, and especially its Chairman, for their valuable report and for the care and energy devoted to its compilation. Although Government cannot accept various of the conclusions expressed in the several minutes of dissent, they recognise the importance of having these opinions on record and they appreciate the public spirit of the non-official members who so generously contributed their knowledge and their time to the investigation of these problems. To the officers who took up this laborious task in the midst of their other duties, and assisted the Committee to record its findings with so much despatch, they also express their gratitude.

It is clear that cattle-lifting is dangerously common in Sind, although there is not sufficient evidense to enable its true extent to be determined with any approach to accuracy. The figures of reported crime admittedly give no indication of the real number of thefts which takes place; on the other hand there is no reason to regard as correct the Committee's estimate that they are ten times more than those reported. It cannot, however be doubted that cattle thefts are so frequent as to constitute a very grave handicap on agriculture in nearly every part of Sind.

In the opinion of Government the following five measures would lead to a general improvement in the conditions of life and of the administration of justice in Sind, and would thereby directly or indirectly prove most effective in reducing the number of cattle thefts. They are:—

(a) A wider extension of education

(b) An increase in the number of the Police in Sind, and particularly in the number of police stations and outposts.

(c) The appointment of more Resident Magistrates.

(d) The wider application of the Criminal Tribes Act, and specially the appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in Sind.

(e) The creation of a special Police Force to deal with cattle thefts. Opinions may differ as to the relative importance of these different measures but that under (d) is certainly not the least. Unfortunately, in view of the present financial stringency (a) can only proceed slowly and for the same reasons (b), (c), (d) and (e), involving as they do large recurring expenditure, cannot be taken up on the requisite scale at the moment

Government are of opinion that the following measures, aimed directly at cattle thieves, are particularly desirable.

(i) The organisation of Vigilance Committees.

(ii) The intensive use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code against important thieves and receivers and the strict limitation of its use against minor offenders.

(iii) The encouragement of tattooing (or branding).

The Commissioner in Sind has been requested to give effect to the first two of these measures as soon as possible. As regards tattooing (or branding) of cattle, it requires a provision of funds and it is proposed to be introduced tentatively in a few selected Talukas. A sum of Rs. 3,000-4000 will be provided for this purpose on receipt of a report from the Commissioner in Sind, giving the details of the expenditure estimated to be necessary, and the names of the Talukas selected for the experiment. In the opinion of Government voluntary registration of sales of cattle should be encouraged as much as possible along with tattooing, though it may involve a little additional expenditure, compulsion being impossible.

OPERETTA AT BANDRA

—:o:—

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 7

The maiden efforts of the maiden teachers of St. Joseph's Convent in the production of "Pearl the Fisher Maiden proved very successful histrionically and financially, as was gauged from the large and appreciative audience present yesterday evening.

A brigand chief, Lorenzo, on whose head is set a price only because he is the supposed son of the late chief, falls in love at first sight with Pearl, the Fishermaid, adopted by two fisherfolk.

To obtain the pardon for her lover, Pearl sets forth to the royal court with a ring given to her by King Alphonso as a token of gratitude. But her strange request incenses the King who orders Lorenzo and his band to be executed.

Having bade a farewell to his love, the Chief is ready to die. Then in his clemency the King allows Lorenzo a last say. Here Lorenzo mentions a mysterious document in his possession which he fails to produce as it had dropped at Pearl, cottage . Fortunately Daddy Whelk, the foster father of Pearl, had used it as a wrapper for his baccy. The writing on the paper is made to appear and it is revealed that Lorenzo is no other than the long lost son of the King. It also turns out that Pearl is the princess betrohed in her infancy to Lorenzo, so long taken to be drowned.

The whole cast was impersonated by ladies and though the male characters would have been better brought out by men actors, nevertheless, Miss A. Trinidade as the brigand chief and Miss R. McGill as old Daddy Whelk, acted their parts to reality. The choice of Miss M. LaPersonneas the buxom fostermother could not have fallen on better shoulders. Miss E. McGill acting Pearl displayed her attainment as a dancer. The chorus and the dances were well sung and executed.

GERMAN SOCIETY

—:o:—

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

A meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft was held on the 3rd October 1929. Dr. Jivraj N. Menta presided.

Letters received from the Rectors of German Universities were read. The idea of this Society was mentioned by Prof. G. H. Jadhav to Prof. Hermann Jacob, in October 1921. After several years of patient work at last a definite start is made.

The following managing committee was elected:—President Dr. V. R. Khanelkar, Vice-President Dr. B. P. Banaji, Joint Secretaries Herr Luis Corty, Prof. G. M. Jadhav, Treasurer Dr. A. S. Paranjpe.

The following are the member:—Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, Dr. G. M. Kurulkar, Dr. M. S. Mhasaskar Prof. D. D. Karve, Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir.

PRESIDENT PATEL

—:o:—

TAKES A TRIP TO THE UPPER HILLS.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Assembly, left Simla for a short trip to the upper hills. He returns to Simla on the 15th instant.—A.P.

LAY-OUT OF BACK BAY RECLAIMED PLOTS

—:o:—

Gymkhanas to Remain Where They Are

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In press note No. S.B. 1232, dated the 30th July 1927, the appointment of a committee to consider and report to Government on the proposals of the Consulting Surveyor to Government for the layout of blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 7 in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, was announced. The sub-committee appointed by this committee, prepared a layout plan for the areas included in blocks Nos. 1 and 2, and the latter body approved the development as shown on that plan, subject to the modification that the existing bandstand on Mayo Road should be shifted and located on plots on the east of the junction of the two 120 roads shown on that plan. Government have decided to approve the layout of blocks Nos. 1 and 2, as modified by the committee, subject to the further modification that the strip of land to the west of Church Gate Station, which is required by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for remodelling the station, should be reserved for that body, and subject to minor modifications, if any, at road corners and junctions, which may be considered necessary from the point of view of traffic requirements. The question as to whether the layout of blocks Nos. 1 and 2 needs any modifications from the traffic point of view is at present under the consideration of Government. As soon as this question is decided, the layout of blocks Nos. 1 and 2, as approved by Government, will be published.

2. The committee has not reported on the proposals of the Consulting Surveyor to Government for the layout of block No. 7. Government have, therefore, decided to take separate action, in due course, on the Consulting Surveyor's proposals in respect of this block.

3. Government have also decided that the several gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face, situated to the north of Marine Lines Station, should, for the present, continue in possession of their grounds on the same conditions as heretofore.

4. The thanks of Government have been conveyed to the members of the committee for their services in preparing the layout of blocks Nos. 1 and 2.

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Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, calcium (lime) deficiency is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (lime) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

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But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

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The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

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in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

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JAIN MUNI ON GOAL OF LIFE

Oppositionists Create Uproar

POLICE PARTY ON HE SCENE

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Jain Society, Balbrahmachari Muni Shree Ramvijayajee gave a lecture at the Town Hall on Sunday, at 2 p.m. on "The Goal of Human Life" before a crowded audience.

All were to sit on carpets with legs square. There were some chairs provided for those with pantaloons on, they were taken advantage of by many such persons. Out side and inside the Hall, the management was in the hands of the volunteers. Usually the ladies are considered to be noisy but the silence they maintained deserved a praise. Though the lecture was to commence at 2 p.m. people were seen pouring down in to the Hall from all parts of the city. Among those who were present were seen people of all castes and creeds, such as Borahs, Parsis, Mahomedans. Prominent among them were Prof. Manjulal J. Dave and Jamiyatrambhai, Solicitor.

Muni Shree Ramvijayajee along with other munis, came in a procession with Young Mens'— Jain Volunteers Corps and Shree Dasha Shrimali Katchi Volunteers Corps and a crowd of people. On coming upto the front staircase of the Hall, Muni Shree was received by Sheth Jivatlal Pratapshi and other leaders, who led them into the Hall. Muni Shree and others were all seated on the platform.

Keeping upto the tradition, handbills were seen being distributed by the oppositionists outside as well as inside the hall.

In the beginning the Hon. Secretary Mr. Hargovandas Uttamchand Shah read the public invitation given in the papers and declared that those who desired to speak after the lecture, may send in their names to the Secretary and on permission being given shall be allowed to speak. Muni Shree Ramvijayaji began the lecture with a short prayer, in his usual sweet delicious style.

GREATNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

He declared that every great man in the world has gone in for accepting the greatness of human life and has sung its praise to the world. We want to-day to think over as to how to make use of it in the best possible manner. He who is born, dies. If our life also passes away like that then it is a shameful thing for the power of rationalism that we have had in us to prove our superiority. It is for all souls, to meditate upon as to how best should they use their life and all its chances along with its riches. This life is not meant for wasting it away in mere eating and drinking. If this duty of meditation over one's deeds is fully given justice to then all the worries and troubles of this world will come to an end and we all will have peace.

Human life is praised because of its being considered higher than animal life. The animal eats drinks, and goes in search of shelters when trouble faces it, as the man does. But at present man is acting in such a manner that he is sinking lower down than the animal, says a poet. If man becomes rude, he does more harm than an animal, even though his status is of a higher type. If that man, who goes in for, supporting a number of men becomes selfish and luxurious then he brings ruin to many souls. It should be the motto of human life that no harm should be done to anyone by acts and deeds.

THE FOUR ESSENTIALS.

Further on Muni Shree said that three things have been shown by all great men for the better use of human life. . . . Morality, fear of sinful deeds, and check over passions. If all these four things are introduced in one's life, life will be made of a higher type and fit for being respected by all. Morality is the foundation of life, Religion is for the uplift of human life.

The destroyer of life is Sin and senses bring them in our life. The one who acts with a check on his senses and mind is sure to bring good upon himself and upon others. Keep control on your mind.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO BREAK UP THE MEETING.

The Swami was illustrating his remarks with an anecdote when there was a noise going the hall as well as in the outside and some of the people sitting near the doors got up and tried to see what was going on outside. The lecture was interrupted for a few minutes. Attempts were made by some persons to restore peace among the audience, and peace was soon restored.

THE SWAMI'S LAST WORDS OF ADVICE.

"It is not a good thing for us to be afraid and to get nervous when such a noise is made." said the Swami and continued that if thoughts are high and there is check on ones' mind then life can be made happy and ideal. In order to make it so ambitiousness and whims should be left aside.

PROF. DAVE'S SPEECH.

After this, Prof. Manjulal J. Dave, D'es Litt, of the Wilson College, thanked Muni Shree and said without the least practice of morality no man can be able to make a proper use of his life.

After the concluding prayer was over, the meeting dispersed with the cries of "Adeshwar Bhagwan Ki Jai", 'Mahavir Prabhu Ki Jai.'

POLICE PARTY ON THE SCENE.

After the meeting dispersed, there was an increase in noise. The ladies left as they had entered by the back staircase and were escorted by gentlemen to the conveyances available. Muni Shree along with other Munis came out from the staircase and left the Town Hall when the opposionists were crying out "Shame, Shame." A posse of police arrived on the scene, and people began to disperse slowly. A crowd of opposslonists went on all along the way to Lal Baug, crying out at intervals "Shame, Shame."

WEATHER AND AGRICULTURE

MEETING OF EMPIRE MELTEREOLOGISTS

The growing movement amongst Empire countries towards co-operation in problems of agricultural research should receive a further impetus from the meetings of the Conference of Empire Meteorologists held in London during the last week in August. The Agricultural Section of the Conference met under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Meteorological Office and the Empire Marketing Board. Sir Napier Shaw presided. The discussions, which covered a wide range of subjects turned chiefly on what kind of weather knowledge could be made most useful to agriculture, and in what directions co-operation between meteorological and agricultural workers throughout the Empire is desirable.

In addition to some 80 representatives from the United Kingdom and Ireland, delegates and observers came from all the Dominions, 17 Colonies, India ,Hong Kong, the Sudan and Egypt.

The proceedings, which included two days of visits to experimental stations where a practical study is being made of the relation of weather to growing crops, occupied six days.

The discussions dealt with such varied subjects as education and experimental work, the exchange of information, the effect of frost on fruit, the fluctuations in the numbers of wild rodents such as mice, lemmings, rabbits, and certain fur-bearing animals, the effect of weather on the insect and fungous pests of plants and the use of weather knowledge to forecast the yield of crops.

Resolutions were adopted calling for further work on all these problems.

Steps to develop instruction both in pure meteorology and in agriculture meteorology were recommended, the first in the national systems of education throughout the Empire, and the second in the Agricultural Colleges and farm schools. The suggestion was strongly supported that no agricultural experiments should in future be carried on without the details of the accompanying weather being recorded.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in London was asked to act as a clearing centre to focus the results of agricultural meteorological research throughout the world and to distribute the information to both agricultural and meteorological workers throughout the Empire.

An important set of recommendations related to the effect of frost and of other factors on the growth and cropping of fruit and its resistance to disease and pests. Fruit surveys throughout the Empire to solve these problems were recommended as well as the testing of the susceptibility of the chief commercial varieties of fruit to frost damage.

The Agricultural members of the Conference were very desirous of the "micro-climatic" conditions of their crops and pests being investigated, and the Conference asked meteorologists to assist agriculturists by devising instruments and methods to measure "micro-climatic" conditions within a growing crop for example, or in a heap of dead leaves, or inside a rat run.

Perhaps the most important resolution on pests and diseases of plants was that recommending the prosecution of research into the effect of weather on these pests and diseases so that forecasts of outbreaks could be made and the farmer and the fruit-grower warned in good time. Other resolutions on this subject dealt with the insects and fungous spores present in the upper air and their distribution by the wind, and research into the effect of pressure, light and the colour of insects, on their development, was also advocated.

Lastly, it was recommended that efforts should be made to carry further the work already accomplished for the utilization of weather data in the forecasting of crop yields.

The subject of agricultural meteorology will be further considered at the next Imperial Agricultural Research Conference which is to be held in Australia and New Zealand in 1932.

SIR B. L. MITTER'S TOUR.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Sir B. L. Mitter leaves Simla on 14th instant and after visiting Phagu, Matiana and Narkanda returns to Simla on 19th and after two days' halt there leaves for New Delhi, arriving at the latter place on 22nd October.—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Dinapore, wires that a about 2-47 hours to-day No. 48 down passenger was seriously derailed between Soral and Luckeesarai on South Bihar Branch. There was no loss of life or injury to passengers or train staff. The line will remain blocked for 48 hours. Transhipment has been arranged.—A.P.

FORMAL WITHDRAWAL OF CASE AGAINST EX-JUDGE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The case of criminal conspiracy against Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath Chakravarti, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court was formally withdrawn to-day. On behalf of the defence Mr. K. N. Chowdhury, Barrister, expressed his appreciation of the step taken by Government,—a step which was as considerate as it was proper.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

CEYLON RUGBY UNION WIN FINAL.

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

The final of the All-India Rugby Tournament was played this afternoon, when the Ceylon Rugby Union beat the Madras Gymkhana 'A" after an exciting game by one goal and two tries to a goal and a penalty goal, or eleven points to eight.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, after a short stay here, has left for Bangalore. He proceeds from there to Karachi to join the Whitley Commission.

Mr. Percy Rothera, Agent of the South Indian Railway, left for Simla to-day to attend the Conference of Railway Agents.—A.P.

NEW PRESIDENT OF DHORAJI MEMON MOTI JAMAT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

The Secretary, Memon Moti Jamat, Dhoraji, wires that at a public meeting of Mussalmans of Dhoraji held in the Jumma Mosque yesterday Seth Haji Yoosuf Mussa Saith was elected President of the Jamat.—A.P.

IRONY OF FATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is almost five weeks that I had the privilege of asking you to know from the readers of your paper as to what had happened to the two military officers who made the Santa Cruz Railway platform uniquet at dead of night. Inspite of my reading your paper every day from the beginning to the end all these days, I fail to find any information regarding the matter. To my utter surprise I come to know that the station master has been transferred to a (so to say) Flag Station. For what? For performing his duty honestly. Can the Railway Officer responsible for this transfer come forward and enlighten the public with the fault of the station master in question and thus teach a lesson to the other traffic staff as to how they should behave with privileged passengers.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Make Sure of a Correct Diagnosis Before you commence Treatment.

Ask the Doctor to tell your Disease. Refuse to disclose your Ailments.

The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the World Famous Physician

BISHAG--RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN,

(Chief Physician and Director,)

He will read your Pulse and tell your Disease with amazing accuracy and prove this truth by personal demonstration at the spot.

He comes from an Historial Family which were given Estates by Nawab Dost Alikhan in 1725 A.D.

Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Venereals, Women's Disorders, Dyspepsia, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

SEE HIM IN PERSON.

ONLY 15 DAYS IN BOMBAY From 6th to 20th October, Between the Hours :— 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

FREE CONSULTATION !

AT THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL,

Ballard Pier, Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay.

DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, PHYSICIAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR,

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

P. O. Box 278, ... MADRAS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE, Catalogues free on request.

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"Ganapati"

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY.

BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

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FUL DANANA OIL

BOMBAY

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found yours worth the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to :—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

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HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
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MADE IN A MOMENT
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD
SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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Send exact date and time of your birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. For every additional question As. 4. For one year Life Reading by monthly details Rs. 2. For 5 years monthly details Rs. 7-8-0. V.P.P. Charges As. 4.

To achieve success in examination and to have fluent-speech wear Maha Saraswathi Kavacha. (Specially prepared for students.)

Cost of 1 Kavacha .. .. Rs. 27.

The Andhra Patrika (Telugu Daily) writes thus :—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dt., S. India. (Madras Presidency.)

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No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

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Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Bageecha
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY.

Presidency Provident & General
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.

No Medical Examination.

We issue policies on female lives also.

Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal erms.

OUR LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours. No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT.

Tel:—"Piles" P. C. Box No. 40

P. O. Vizagapatam, B. N.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Administration Report For 1928-29

INCREASE IN RECEIPTS OF OVER 5 LAKHS CONSTITUTES RECORD

The Bombay Port Trust has issued its administration report for the year 1928-29, from which the following extarcts are culled:—

The receipts under all departments (excluding special receipts), after taking into account a decrease of about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum in revenue at the docks and bunders in consequence of the 40 per cent. reduction in the wharfage rate on bulk petrol and the 50 per cent. reduction on liquid fuel exported as bunkers, were estimated at Rs. 280.14 lakhs, or approximately Rs. 1 lakh below the actuals of 1927-28. These expectations were more than realized, for the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 286.08 lakhs or Rs. 5.94 lakhs more than the estimates. This constitutes a record in the history of the Trust, being Rs. 5.01 lakhs in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

The total ordinary expenditure budgetted for was Rs. 279.01 lakhs, but supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 2.85 lakhs had to be sanctioned during the course of the year for unavoidable items not foreseen when the budget was framed. Owing, however, to the continued exercise of rigid economy in all departments, the actual expenditure for the year was only Rs. 278.95 lakhs a saving of Rs. .06 lakhs on the original estimates and Rs. 2.92 lakhs on the revised estimates. As compared with the actual expenditure of the previous year, 1927-28, the expenditure for 1928-29 shows an increase of Rs. 5.41 lakhs.

No capital loan has been raised for the past four years and the capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 50 lakhs.

There was no increase in port or dock charges during the year under review. The reductions and concessions sanctioned during the year are detailed in para. 77. The Trustees have reduced the surtax on dock and bunder wharfage and other charges from 50 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1929. Inclusive of this reduction, which will cost about Rs. 16.64 lakhs a year, the Trustees have reduced rates and charges during the last three years to the extent of Rs. twenty-five lakhs per annum without impairing their financial position or depleting their accumulated reserves to any appreciable extent. This has been rendered possible partly by the improvement in trade conditions, but mainly by drastic and sustained retrenchment in working expenses and the avoidance of further liabilities on capital account.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 6,707,000 tons, an increase of 58,000 tons above the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 50.3 per cent. and exports 49.7 per cent. of the total tonnage.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

There was a slight improvement in trade conditions during the year under report and a number of important commodities, both import and export, showed an expansion. In the import trade, the most noticeable increases were recorded under wheat (—56,000 tons), rice and other grains (21,000 sugar +28,000) and bulk petrol which has about 2 million gallons above the preceding year. The volume of piecegoods imported also showed a substantial increase of 29,000 bales and cases, and was the highest during the past ten years. Imports of motor cars and lorries amounted to 8,000 packages and 49,000 tons as against 6,000 packages and 38,000 tons in the previous year. The principal decreases were in kerosene oil and liquid fuel in bulk, the imports of which fell off by 10 million and 6-1/2 million gallons, respectively, as compared with the preceding year, sea-borne coal (—100,000 tons), timber (—11,000 tons), china and fire clay (—12,000 tons) and cotton (—147,000) bales.

In the export trade, there was a welcome recovery in Bombay's staple export commodity, viz. raw cotton, the number of bales exported during the year under review being 2,656,000 as against 1,784,000 bales in the preceding year, an increase of 872,000 bales. A notable increase in exports occurred also under groundnuts (+73,000 tons), grain and seeds (+48,000 tons) oil-cakes (+109,000 tons) and manganese ore (—(+112,000 tons. There were decreases under piecegoods (—59,000 packages), twist and yarn (—41,000 bales), sugar (—11,000 tons), coal (—29,000 tons), flour (—22,000 tons), rice (—11,000 tons), hemp (7,000 packages), myrabolams (—17,000 tons), kerosene oil (—1,905,000 gallons) and liquid fuel in bulk (—663,000 gallons).

The fumigation of American cotton imported into India through this port continued throughout the year under review but the imports were on a considerably reduced scale, 59,241 bales were landed and fumigated prior to delivery, as against 221,100 bales in the preceding year, 1927-28. On the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Government of India sanctioned a refund of fumigation fees at the rate of 8 annas per bale on the quantity imported and fumigated during the period 12th July 1927 to 6th August 1928.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 1,966 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,828,376 net register as against 2,027 vessels with a tonnage of 4,864,344 in the preceding year.

COTTON DEPOT.

On the land estates, the most noticeable feature was the keen demand for godown accommodation at the Cotton Depot, owing to the excellent cotton crop.

At the Grain Depot, the negotiations with the General Motors India, Ltd., were brought to a successful conclusion by the adaption and handing over of 'N,' 'K' and 'O' sheds and plinths, with open areas adjoining, covering in all an area of 35,421 sq. yards on a lease of 16 years. The Trustees' decision to throw open the depot to additional trades has had a very satisfactory response. In addition to the General Motors —who employ a staff of about 1,300 and whose works are equipped to turn out 2,500 cars per month—large areas of shed accommodation at the depot have been leased by the great chemical and dyestuffs corporations, the Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., and the Havero Trading Co., Ltd. To meet the increased demand, the Trustees have sanctioned the extension of shedding over 'B' plinth and the erection of a new 1,000-ft. shed at the north end of the depot.

TRAFFIC ON P. T. RY.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 2,003,000 tons against 1,860,000 tons during 1927-28, the principal increases being in cotton, groundnuts and sundries. An increase of 9,256 wagon-loads has also to be recorded in local traffic, principally under grain and seeds, groundnuts, linseed and manganese ore. The railway carried 47 per cent. of the total railborne traffic in and out of Bombay and the freight earnings collected during the year on traffic booked or received on account of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways amounted to Rs. 3,53,35,000.

In pursuance of the declared policy of the Board to avoid further commitments on loan account until trade conditions are more settled, Capital expenditure during the year under review was restricted to an absolute minimum; it amounted to Rs. 8.73 lakhs, the lowest figure since 1901-02. A sum of Rs. 3.42 lakhs was expended on the deepening of the Alexandra Dock entrance channel and mail steamer berth, and Rs. 1.30 lakhs on a new caisson for the communication passage between Prince's and Victoria Docks. No new loan was raised by the Trustees during the year, the expenditure being financed from loan balances in hand. No borrowings have been effected since 1924-25, and no loan will be required during the year 1929-30; this will constitute an interval of five years since the last loan flotation, a record in the history of the Trust.

In conection with the revised scheme proposed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for substituting non-refundable terminal (transit) taxes for the existing Town Duties, the Board reaffirmed their objection to the principle of any form of transit duties on trade, having regard to the fact that Bombay is an important distributing entrepot and any tax on through trade, even though restricted to certain commodities, would have the effect of increasing charges and encouraging diversion of trade to other ports. The Board emphasized the fact that the prosperity of Bombay is indissolubly connected with that of the Port and they earnestly requested the Corporation to abstain from any measures likely to handicap the efforts of the Port Trustees to meet increasing competition by reducing charges on trade.

During the year under report, the Trustees considered a reference from Government in connection with a representation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the alleged diversion of trade from this Port. Government were informed that the Trustees will be happy to offer every assistance as regards the proposed inquiry.

INDIANS IN PILOT SERVICE.

In pursuance of an undertaking given by the Trustees in 1927 to the Indian Merchants' Chamber to devise means for encouraging and helping Indian officers of the Mercantile Marine to qualify for appointment to the Bombay Pilot Service in future vacancies, the Trustees decided to endow two annual scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem each, tenable for a period of three years from date of passing out of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" and subject to the selected cadets obtaining appointments as apprentices in one of the recognized Steamship Lines and continuing their sea career during the period of the scholarship. The conditions and rules govering the grant of the scholarships have been framed in consultation with the Governing Body of the "Dufferin". The award will be made by selection anually from among those cadets who obtain Extra leaving certificates from the "Dufferin." The Trustees consider that the scholarships should prove an incentive to the best cadets and assist them materially at the outset of their sea career and that the scheme will provide a future nucleus of selected officers who, after obtaining their Master's Certificate, will be eligible to apply for such vacancies in the Pilot Service as may hereafter occur.

With a view to enable junior Indian engineers to qualify for promotion to higher grade appointments in the Trust's Engineering Service, the Trustees sanctioned a scheme providing for the deputation of two of their junior engineers to Great Britain where arrangements have been made for them to be articled to selected Engineers or Contractors firms of standing under whose supervision they will undergo a two years' course of practical training in constructional marine and engineering works. The full cost of this scheme will be met by the Port Trust.

SCHEME FOR TRAINING AT WORKSHOPS.

The Trustees also have under consideration a scheme for affording preliminary training facilities at their Workshops for selected apprentices of an approved standard of education whose parents are in a position to send them abroad for a course of training. In such cases the Trustees will assist in getting the apprentices placed for training at suitable Works in Great Britain and a probationary appointment of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent is to be created on the Port Trust staff which will be open to selected Indian candidates who have completed the requisite training in India and abroad with a view to permanent confirmation in future vacancies if found suitable.

The first work financed out of the recently constituted Employees' Welfare Fund was the erection of a Maternity Home and Infant Welfare Centre at the Port Trust dock labourers' quarters at Wadi Bunder at a cost of Rs. 22,570.

RATIONALISING INDIAN ADVERTISING

A PLAN TO FACILITATE USE OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS

Advertisers who do business, or have tried to do business, with Indian newspapers (as distinct from the English-owned Press) will welcome the news of an attempt to organise advertising in these media on a more satisfactory basis.

Hitherto, the way of the advertiser has often been made difficult by the absence of a firm scale of rates, the lack of facilities for reliable translation, the poorness of the display, the vagueness of circulation estimates and, in general, the inadequacy of the guarantee that the expenditure would be profitable.

Nevertheless, the Indian Press cannot be ignored in any comprehensive scheme of national advertising, and while the English and Indo-English Press have their influence on a large section of the Indian population, the circulations of the vernacular papers, passed from hand to hand as they are, are not to be despised.

Mr. N. Ihsan Ullah has attempted to simplify the procedure of advertising in Northern and Central India at least by offering a firm rate for advertising in twenty-five selected Indian newspapers, published in five languages, covering Sindh, Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central Province, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. A careful and independent analysis leads Mr. Ullah to estimate the combined circulations of these journals at 110,000 copies.

Though willing to give advice in adapting copy and design to Indian conditions, Mr. Ullah will act primarily as a space-broker and will not trench on the field of the advertising agent.

An interesting experiment which should lead to more stable conditions in Indian advertising, the plan will be extended to the rest of the country as soon as its success is demonstrated.—"Advertiser's Weekly."

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-28-B

ASTROLOGY The Biggest Astrological Society of India.

For Horoscope, Life reading and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANANDA or The ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN : It gives immense wealth. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President :—B. K. BHATTACHARJI, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.
All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
Head Office :—105 (C), Grey Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta. Phone : B.B. 3685.
Telegrams :—"Astrologers," Calcutta.

To Serve Humanity at Large is to Serve God.

REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram.
On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.

Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.

Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.

Will you not take a part in their Salvation? Please help the only institution for the Hindoos and write for full particulars to:—

HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, NADIAD.

FIRST DAY EFFECT

Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence. Price : Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price : Sample Packet Rs. 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/- V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only Postage Free.

Write for further particulars to
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What the People Say

"THE TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of 30th September there has appeared an article by Mr. M. P. Madan, in which he has made some statements regarding me which need refutation. He says that—"in a pamphlet, I have attacked Zoroastrian scriptures other than the Gathas, and abused the High Priests—the Magi and Magianism."

In the last new year number of the "Sanj Vartaman" I wrote an article on "Sraosha in the Gathas and in the latter Avesta". This has been reprinted in pamphlet form, but I don't think Mr. Madan has patiently read my article. In it I have said: "From the age of Zarathushtra downwads there was gradual degeneration. The comparison made between Sraosha as he appears in the Gathas, and the fabulous description of him, as given in the late Avesta, ought to serve as an object-lesson, to the thoughtful members of our community, to see how grossly the simple teaching of Zarathushtra, has been obscured by unmeaning and unappropriate long recitations written in a later age, at different times by unknown and ignorant persons."

I have also said: "The band of Iranians who came to India 1,200 years ago, was led by the Sassanian priests who were highly orthodox, and kept up the old, highly inconvenient Athornan (fire-priestly) non-Zroastrian materialistic religious customs and observances, which had proved so distasteful to the large bodies of the people in the Iranian Empire. These priests have kept up their authority over the lay Parsis in India, by merely reciting inappropriate and useless old Avesta texts which are hardly understood, and which are passed off as miraculous compositions to obtain remissions of sins, and get increase of merit. The teaching of Zarathushtra is directly against the very existence of a priestly class, and their idle mumblings and purelic ceremonies."

MEDIAN MAGI NOT MENTIONED IN THE GATHAS.

Mr. Madan has quoted from Dr. Haug's cursory selections from the Gathas a para (which is really No. 15 and not No. 7 of the Vahu Xathra Yasnali) in which the word "Magavbyo" occurs, which has been translated by the very same word "Magav" which the late Eravad Kavasji Kanga, has translatetd as "pious religionists." Dr. Mills in his famous translation of the Gathas and in his Gatha dictionery gives the meaning of the word as "Chiefs of the Great (benevolent cause)." The word "Magav" occurs only three times in the Gathas. It is not used to indicate the Median Magi who were the bitter enemies of Zarathushtra owing to whose prosecution Zarathushtra had to leave his home and birth-place and fly towards Seistan and at Balkh he with difficulty obtained the support of the tribal chief Vistaspa. The Median priests proclaimed themselves—"Athravans", or fire-worshippers, and promoted the cult of fire-worship. The Gathas do not at all use the word "Athravan". The Median Magi proclaimed themselves to be hereditary priests like the Brahmins, and worshipped various gods and nature-forces like the Eastern old Vedic Aryans and observed inconvenient and harassing customs, and were crudely dualistic. Zarathushtra made short work of all the dieties worshipped by the Median Magi and only mentions the six Amesha Spentas with Ahuramazd as their head. The Gathas make some vague references to Sraosha and Atar who, however, are not worshipped.

Some four hundred years after the death of Zarathushtra the Median priests finding that Zarathushtra's fame had greatly spread wrote at different times and places parts of the later Avesta inserting in a glaringly fabulous manner the name of Zarathushtra everywhere to make people believe that Zarathustra had worshipped all the old Median Deities and observed all their uncouth customs.

Mr. Madan is quite wrong in saying that: "Were it not for the Magi and Magianism, the Zoroastrian religion and community would not be existing now."

There is no Zoroastrianism nor a Zoroastrian community existing now, but a community obscured by the Athravan priests who observe non-Zoroastrian customs and blindly, babble the remnants of the later Avesta writings which contain anti-Zoroastrian teachings and are quite unappropriate.

MYTHICAL YASHTS.

The old legends of crude ages have been recited in a vulgar manner in the different Yashts and show the ignorance of the true principles of religion by the *Median baras who could not point* even a simple moral in any of these compositions which insult reason and depict the Iranians as worshipping imaginary Deities with bloody sacrifices in most cases.

The Median Magi did not possess any spiritual knowledge whatsoever but were highly materialistic.

THE GATHAS DO NOT GIVE ANY CONNECTED TEACHING.

According to the great Avata Penelvi scholar Dr. Christian Bratholomae's learned lecture on "Zarathushtra his life and teachings," it is said, "the Founder of the religion did by no means appear in public, with a settled and ready made system of religion complete in all details, as has been wrongly maintained by some writers. The prophet even when he was teaching passed through certain evolutionary phases, owing to both internal and external causes.

Three states of development may be distinguished in his doctrines, which may be named the "Mazdian," the "Dualistic," and the "Politico-economics."

"The fundamental evolution in Zarathushtra's work is the displacement of the multiplicity of Gods (afterwards reborn as mythical Izeds) and speaking of one God as Mazda or Athura.

ATHORNAN CEREMONIES.

Mr. Madan speaks of ceremonies "in the University, in the legislature, in the courts, of law and everywhere. He ought to know the puerile gathering together of various articles including a ring-wrapped over by the hair of a white-bull's tail by two priests sitting in a solitary room of a Fire temple. They may have as many such ceremonies as they like, but what is strongly objected to is the parrot-like recitation by the Mobeds of old Avesta meaningless and improper texts for hours together and ages together.

SPIRITUALISM NOT A RELIGION.

Spiritualism is the scientific investigation under the most stringent tests of thousands of messages and phenomena obtained through psychic mediums for years together in all parts of Europe, America and the Dominions, as communications from the disembodied personalities of human beings existing and progressing in the next world. Spiritualism is not a mere belief. It may be tested by any open-minded investigator, and is not to be accepted as a particular religion.—Yours, etc.

N. D. KHANDALAVALA.

October 4.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What priesthood leads poor mankind to is becoming clear every-day at least to the Indians. Mr. Tairsee likened these 'men of God' to parasites and I have reason to believe that educated Mussalmans regard their priests in no better light. In fact, they say that there is no priesthood in Islam. Now comes evidence that the Parsi priest is no exception to the rule of this group of grasping license to idlers being a positive nuisance to society. In this enlightened age all scriptures come to be criticised. Portions of Zoroastrian scriptures have lately been attached with reason, learning and patience. Eminent men, themselves Zoroastrian, have condemned as anti-Zoroastrian a section of the Avesta called the Yashts. Not only men like Mr. N. D. Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B., but men with a predisposition towards theosophical learning like Dr. Erach Taraporewala, Ph.D., have condemned the priesthood and their fabrications in unmeasured terms. Highly cultured Parsis have gone further even than "C. K. N." in condemning the way in which the doctrine of Zoroaster was propagated. For the first time perhaps in the history of Parsi religion Mr. Jamasp Dastur, M.A., LL.B., has had superb moral courage plainly to declare that the Parsi faith was propagated at times by the sword. All these Parsis and their strong emphatic views on the low origin of the Yashts remained unnoticed by one of your zealous correspondants whose letter appeared some days back. But the moment one whom they consider their enemy puts the same sentiments in a much milder language, up rises the pious indignation and the holy ire of one of the God-fearing fraternity and bursts into flames. And he shows his virulent personal animus against "C. K. N." alone condoning the heresis of others. This characteristic method of priestly warfare betrays the principles which it stands for. It lives on as parasite, panders to the superstitions of the majority, and as long as it is not hurt in purse or in prestige it allows heretical and even blasphemous utterances to go unchallenged. It is not the principles but it is the persons with whom they are concerned.

When we consider men of this category we can realise the intolerance and horrible persecution to which the Magian priests, who I presume I am right in saying are the direct ancestors of the present Parsi priesthood, subjected the Christians and other non-Conformists in the Sassanian Empire. I expect to speak at some length in another place on the tortures and horrors which the Zoroastrian converts to Christianity suffered at the hands of the persecuting sect of materialistic and ignorant Magians. To-day I ask whether it would not be feasible for Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians, all those who inhabit this glorious ancient land of India, to band themselves together against the horrible attempts at suppression of truth which to our disgrace we have put up with from the priestly class for generations untold.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines,
October 5.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

WANTED A CENTRAL ORGANISATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The events of the last two years at the local Y.M.C.A. Indian Students' Hostel and other institutions managed by English people to "watch tne interests of Indian students" and the increasing number of disabilities under which Indian students in Great Britain have been carrying on their studies in this country have resulted in a growing feeling amongst the student community for the need of a Central Association of their own, where they could meet, discuss matters affecting one another and take up a united attitude not only in their studies but also in other national and international affairs. Accordingly, on the 29th of August last a public meeting of Indian students was held at 21, Cromwell Road, wien nearly 70 Indian students were present. Speaker after speaker, about fourteen of them, spoke in favour of establishing such a central association as early as possible. The only one objectionist did so on the ground that he has been the President of the local Indian Majlis and saw no need for any new institution being established. Of course, barring his vote, the meeting unanimously resolved that "with a view to bring about a closer union of Indian students residing in this country, steps be taken immediately to organise a grand social of Indian students sometime in October next to inaugurate a Central Association of Indian students." At this meeting a special organising committee was also elected to draft a scheme for the proposed Association. The President of the Majlis was requested to serve on the Committee but he declined to do so on the ground that he was too occupied with other work.

Subsequent to this, to my great surprise, I found that a private meeting of about 12 Indians, —out of which half the number was of non-students—was convened at a local cafe where suddenly it was decided to establish an association within the following fortnight to be called the National Union of Indian Students. Now turning to the conveners of the small gathering at a cafe, it is necessary to point out that the leading lights of the move have been Mr. Ranganathan, and one Mr. V. K. K. Menon, who happens to be the President of the abovementioned London Indian Majlis, which I understand is a defunct body supposed to have not more 20 members on its roll. I am told that Mr. Ranganathan has been deputed by the Christian's Student Movement to form this new "National Union" to counter-act the steps taken by 70 students at a public meeting. It must also be stated that Messrs. Ranganathan and Menon have been responsible to a large extent for the humiliating treatment which was meted out to some of our esteemed national leaders when they visited this country and wanted to address the student community at the Students' Hostel in Gower Street. Now, Messrs. Ranganathan and Menon are going about representing to people here as well as in India that about 18 months or two years ago the London Indian Majlis instructed its "officers to think out ways and means to bring into being one Federation of the Student population residing in the United Kingdom and that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has pledged his support to the formation of the National Union." I, therefore, to raise a note of warning to our Indian leaders as well as the students to be careful in giving their support to the representations made by these two busy-bodies in this country. I know the student community in England have no desire to have anything to do either with Mr. Ranganathan or Mr. Menon in their present attempt as they have realised that both of them have cultivated a peculiar angle of vision through the use of the Y.M.C.A. glasses.

About the Organising Committee elected at 21, Cromwell Road, be it said to their credit that it has finished its work of drafting the scheme for which Messrs. Ranganathan and Menon took over two years and that it has decided to hold a general gathering of students on 12th October mostly under the chairmanship of Sir Mahomed Habibulla. I hope it will receive the support which is due to it.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN STUDENT.

London, Sept. 21, 1929.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high-time for the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society to assert itself and set matters aright in the Fergusson College. Ever since Prof. Kanitkar assumed the Principalship he has been at loggerheads with the students. His administration has been none too happy, to say the least. His ideas of rigid discipline have provoked the students to the utmost and if the students have not developed engulfing the institution, the credit is not due to Principal Kanitkar but to the self-control exercised by the students. After all, the students have a soft corner for the Fergusson College, but the Deccan Education Society should not presume too much on it. Mr. Kanitkar's attitude created almost a split in the Fergusson College itself, but somehow the Life Members patched up their differences. First the iron disciplinarian Mr. Kanitkar stopped the annual dramatic performance in the College and needlessly provoked the students. Whoever has heard of two gatherings in one and the same College? But Mr. Kanitkar held his own celebration of the College Day on behalf of the Society in which students were not allowed to participate. But he was at the same time keen in interfering with the students' celebration of the Day. He wanted the name of the guest of the day to be submitted to him first and the students could invite him only after his approval. In the end he sent down Principal Paranpye's daughter and Lokamaya's grand-daughter for disobeying his orders! Latterly he has isued a series of orders which not even the worst bureaucrat could ever have dreamt of. The Ganapati celebration in the College shoud not be public. The clubs should not join together and celebrate it. The Ganapati procession should not be taken by the main road. It should be taken by the back door. Even in this procession students should not join together. Is it necessary to say that the students disobeyed these highly absurd and provoking orders? There might have been a little ragging, but Principal Kanitkar called for it a way. Instead of amicably settling matters, Principal Kanitkar has fined ten clubs Rs. 25 each. There would have been no hopes of any settlement, if Principal Kanitkar was to deal with the matter finally. I understand, however, that the matter is before the Governing Body and one expects it to exercise wisdom and restraint and not fall a victim to the crude ideas of prestige.—Yours, etc.,

JUNIUS.

MAHATMA AND JAWAHARLAL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the significance of Mahatmaji's abdication in favour of Jawaharlal? I call it abdication because the crown he relquished was already his.

The relation of the two can be compared to that of Krishna and Arjuna in the Mahabharata war. Arjuna who was homeless in his home had not the ghost of a chance of victory against Duryodhana, the "de-facto" emperor of Bharatavarsha commanding not only all the material resources of the empire but also the moral and intellectual resources,—the skill and valour of veterans like Bhishma, Drona, etc.—did he not in Krishna possess a charioteer of superb skill and wisdom who could safely lead the chariot through all the perils of the war to the corrected goal. The application of the simile is obvious.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. D.

Bhuj, Oct. 2.

SHIVAJI & MUSLIMS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On 28th last there was a letter from Mr. Khambatta in the "Times of India", Bombay, about Shivaji.

In this connection I beg to point out that Mr. Khambatta has missed the mark.

Shivaji was fighting more against the policy of trying to bring Hindu India under Islam by force of arms than against Islam in general Several Musalman States and many Muslim people, especially in the Deccan, had no sympathy for this policy of forced conversion of Hindus to Islam followed by some Islamic Rulers in India. So, many Deccan Mussalmans accepted service under Shivaji and followed him in his wars. He did have a love for Mussalmans who followed their faith without disturbing others. It is well-known that a Mussalman General of his brought him the present of a lovely captive Muslim damsel. Shivaji is said to have expressed a desire to be born a son to her at his next birth and allowed the damsel to go home free. Had not Shivaji had a Mussalman following there would have been no Ibrahim Khan Gardi with the Peshwa in his attempt to drive the Afghans out of India or there would not have been the Mussalman gallant cavalier who saved Parushrampant Pratinidhi from being cut to pieces by Bapu Gokhle at the battle of Masur. the Pratinidhi's woman Tai Telin fighting and fell from his horse. The cavalier came immediately and fell on his body and allowed himself to be hacked to pieces till the Pratinidhis woman Tai Telin of the Maratha ballad fame ("Telin Mari Sota Bapu Gokhlya Sambhal Kasota") rushed to the place and defeated and drove away Bapu Gokhle. A direct descendant of the Cavalier was in Aundh in my days heading the State Cavalry. I do not know if the family is now extinct.

Further Mr. Khambatta says "no true Maratha ever takes any part in the celebrations of Mohurram." By "true Maratha" I think Mr. Khambatta means a high class Hindu. To see Hindus of all classes and grades engaged in Mohurram celebrations it is best for him to pay a visit to Ahmednager. On the ninth night of Mohurram at the Kotta of Bara Imam, in the grand procession, he will see Hindus of all castes, creeds and grades joining the celebrations with great eclat and offering tons of oil and fireworks to adorn the occasion.

Further Mr. Khambatta says "I have never seen a Maratha in the shrine of a Peer" To see Marathas at Pir's shrines, Dargas and shrines at different places in India apart, I suggest Mr. Khambatta visits the shrine of Pir Moulanasaheb at Bandra. He will find there not only Marathas seeking blessings from the Pir, but, he will find Hindus of all castes, creeds and grades as well as Indians following several other faiths than Hinduism.

The culminating point of Maratha faith in Mussalman Pirs is that Shivaji's own father Shahaji was the gift of a vow made to Peer Shah Sharif whose shrine is at the Dayra near Ahmednagar. The name Shahaji is taken from the name of the Peer whose gift he was.

On the whole Hindu-Muslim relations in the past got gradually much united together, but, at the present moment, with ideas of Swaraj, has arisen a scramble for racial supremacy undreamt of before and the communities are most bitterly at daggers drawn. May God help is the only thing we can say at present.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

110 Hill Road, Bandra,
Bombay 20.
Oct. 3.

THE PEARSON REPORT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will be surprised to learn that the Report of the Court of Inquiry 1929 into trade disputes does not show either on the title page, the fly leaf, the table of contents or at the commencement of any of the 3 chapters what the Court of Inquiry was for. It is a booklet without a correct title. The title is merely "Report of Court of Inquiry Into Trade Disputes." Courts of Inquiry may be for many purposes. Only on page 3 in the recital cause in a corner in ordinary type we notice that the Court of Inquiry was appointed "under Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act 1929. Who is responsible for this important omission? The publisher seems to have taken for granted that a "Court of Inquiry" is and must be only regarding trade disputes!

Will the Director of Information who is generally reticent, when letters seeking information are sent by associations and others throw light on the subject?—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

The Governor of Bombay received The Thakor of Amod at Government House Ganeshkhin on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Foundation Day Ceremony of the Deccan Gymkhana on Saturday.

GREATER TRADE FREEDOM

—:o:—

BRITISH COAL FOR ITALY

BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT AT EDINBURGH

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—In a speech at Edinburgh last night the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, emphasised that the agreement reached at the Hague whereby Italy had guaranteed to order one million tons of coal per year from Britain for three years at the best British export prices, was a new business, and it was hoped it would be the means of enablingg coal exporters to re-establish themselves in other parts of the Italian market. Further safeguards had been introduced for Britain, while German deliveries in kind continued for the next ten years. If German financial recovery was maintained there would be no deliveries in kind after that period. Only in the event of a breakdown in cash, transfer could they be restored. During recent years there had been little or no variation in the world or European output of coal which practically corresponded with the demand, European coal-producing countries (Britain included) would therefore make the best arrangement they could for the allocation of supplies in the available market. To that end, the Hague had made definite contribution, if only indirectly, but more practical steps were taken in the Assembly of the League. The immediate object must be to secure an international agreement on the working conditions, including hours, wages and other elements. Steps had now been taken to convene at Geneva a Conference of Governments' coal-owners and representatives of miners for the express purpose of preparing the way if possible for an international convention on this subject. In all probability an agreement regarding working hours in Europe would be easier to achieve than an agreement regarding wages; but an understanding regarding hours would contribute materially to the solution of at least a part of the British problem in coal.

PLEA FOR GREATER TRADE FREEDOM.

Proceeding he emphasise the need for greater trade freedom in the interests of the speedy recovee of Europe. He recognised that at this stage, on the political side, much difficulty attended the proposal for a United States of Europe. He believed that in the interests of practical politics, it was far better to begin with definite proposals in the tariff field. Their plan at Geneva had been to secure an agreement that for a period ahead all countries would agree at least not to raise existing tariffs. If successful, that would be of the nature of a guarantee that restriction was at last arrested.

The extent of the step was to sesure as much reduction in the existing tariff as was possible. That might be achieved by agreement between individual countries or in groups of commodities such as agricultural implements which linked the factory and the field. That policy was not inconsistent with the progressive development of resources within the Empire. The declaration at Geneva had been made after a interchange of views with the Empire representatives, thougph they were not, of course, bound by the statement of the Government case. There was no suggestion of an European Federation or agreement by way of retaliation or counterblast to the United States of America. A policy of that kind could only undermine the great work in which the Prime Minister was now engaged in America.—B.O.W.

PROF. RAO'S DEMONSTRATION AT GAMDEVI

—:o:—

INTGRESTING TYEPEZE FEATS

MR. PADBIDRI ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A splendid demonstration of feats of physical strength and balancing, skillful acrobatics and pair-raising stunts was given by Prof. Rao Principal of the National Physical Culture Institute and his pupils at the Kanara Saraswat Association Quadrangle, Gamdevi, Bombay on Sunday evening. The highly interesting programme which was gone through gave one the impression of physical culture developed into a fine art. Prof. Rao's students introduce in their movements a touch of grace and fineness. The items which were over a dozen in number were varied as they were entertaining.

What proved to be most thrilling were the trepeze stunts. Prof. Rao balances a plank over the trepeze and makes two little girls play the sea-saw in mid-air. At great personal risk he performs some exceedingly difficult balance feats on the trepeze and also on the "rings."

Boys and girls of tender age show considerable skill in acrobatics. A two round boxing bout in which the contestants were "kiddies", a picturesque drill by girls bar bending and fencing were other items of the programme.

MR. PADBIDRI ON PHYSICAL.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri in according a vote of thanks paid a tribute to Prof. Rao's work in popularising physical culture in the City. He appealed to youngmen to give as much importance to the building of the body as to the training of their minds.

MR. KABALI IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Grand Reception At Station

PRESENTED WITH WELCOME ADDRESS

Airman Mr. P. M. Kabali who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Kathiawar Express from Karachi, was accorded a grand reception at the Grand Road Station by his relatives and friends. He was profusely garlanded and then taken to an open space outside the Station where he was presented with a welcome address by his community people. Mr. Kabali made a brief speech narrating the experiences of his flight which owing to peculiar difficulties he could not finish. He spoke of his intention of going back to Europe again and resume his flight in a better fitted machine. He thanked the nations that had helped him in his flight.

IN THE HOME TOWN OF MAHATMA

—:o:—

PORBANDAR CELEBRATES GANDHI JAVANTI

"BHANGIS" BRUSH SHOULDERS WITH BRAHMINS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PORBANDAR, Oct. 3

This year, Porbandar, the birth place of Mahtma Gandhi was selected by the Antiyaja Samuttee of the Kathiawad Political Conference for the celebration of Gandhiji's diamond Jubilee. Although Porbandar is in one of the corners of Kathiawad. The students of the schools & Ashrams of this depressed class came in number with their school teachers among whom there are about 10 brahmins.

WHERE MAHATMAJI WAS BORN.

After finishing the morning prayers the procession with National songs started from the Railway station. The procession passed through the main roads of the city, where it attached the attention of the public who seemed quite satisfied at the cleanliness of the schoolboys. The procession stopped at the house where Mahatmaji was born and each & every one in the procession saw the dark room in which the Saint was born. It was very kind of the occupant a Vaishnav to allow the untouchables to have an access there.

The procession then at the request of Kasturbai's brother then went to the house where 'Ba' was born. A walk on the sea shore terminated the procession.

BHANGIS BRUSH SHOULDERS WITH BRAHMINS.

The unique feature of this year's Sammelan was a public meeting in the Panjrapole where Bhangis as well as Brahmins could come. The crowd consisted of at least 2000 people out of which about the one third were the so called untouchables. They had their satisfaction that atleast once in a year on Rentia Baras they can mix with their 'Big' brothers on terms of equality. They can mix amongst them on the same platform. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Kalianjibhai, a First Class Magistrate who reviewed the present situation and requested the people to take care of the so-called "depressed". The members of the three Akhadas gave a very good entertainbent to those present.

GHANDHIJI'S MESSAGE.

Mahtamaji send the following message to this Sammelan by telegram from Lucknow was as follows:—

"How I wish our Antiyaja brothers could feel the glow of freedom in this celebration.

"BAPU."

National Songs. Dandia Ras etc. terminated the meeting late at night.

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BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 7 1929

PROPOSED LAND REVENUE LEGISLATION

—:o:—

Question of giving retrospective effect

"PREMATURE TO MAKE ANY ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT POLICY"

GOVERNMENTS REPLY TO MR, PATASKAR'S APPEAL

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Council carried without division a resolution moved by Mr. H. V. Pataskar, recommending to the Bombay Government an inquiry on the lines of the Bardoli inquiry into the revision settlements of Deogad, Rajapur and Khed and the Peta of Mandangad, unless the Government undertook to revise all revision settlements introduced since 1920 in the light of the sound principles to be embodied in the promised new legislation.

In the course of a letter dated the 29th August to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Mr. Pataskar drew attention to the resolution and wrote:—

The subject matter of this resolution is a matter of grave concern to the agricultural population of the whole presidency in general and to the agriculturists of the Talukas of Deogad, Rajpur and Khed and the Peta of Mandangad in particular. While fully appreciating your Excellency's action in suspending all fresh revision settlements until new legislation concerning land revenue is passed, I take this opportunity of pressing before Your Excellency the desirability and justice of getting right the wrongs that have been occasioned only in recent years as a result of the hitherto employed methods of effecting Revision settlements. If Your Excellency's Government merely promises to examine and set right all the Revision settlements that have been effected since 1920 in the light of the principle to be determined by the promised new legislation on the subject a very large portion of the agricultural population of this presidency now suffering under various wrongs caused by the several settlements will have the consolation that their wrongs will have a chance of being remedied. If, however, that is not unfortunately acceptable to Your Excellency's Government the least that is expected is that Your Excellency's Government will at any rate appoint a committee as suggested in tht original resolution to enquire into the grievances of the landholders of the Taluka of Deogad, Rajapur and Khed and the Peta of Mandangad. It is up to your Excellency to respect the recommendations of the Council and more particularly so with regard to those that vitally affect the well-being and prosperity of a class of people who form the mainstay of Your Excellency's Government. If these particular recommendations of the Council are acted upon by Government, I am sure it would create a genial and healthy atmosphere at the time of the consideration of new legislation on the subject. If, however a different course is adopted, I am certain that, that good will and mutual understanding which is so very essential for a proper consideration may not be found and this result may not be mainly due to the scant courtesy and respect shown by Government to Resolutions of this Council on the subject.

I have, therefore to appeal to your Excellency to give a personal consideration to this matter and to see that one of the two alternatives suggested by the amended resolution is acted upon by your Excellency's government.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

In reply to the above letter, Mr. Pataskar received the following letter dated the 3rd October from Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Bombay Government:—

In reply to your letter of the 29th August 1929 to the address of His Excellency the Governor, I am instructed to inform you that the general attitude of the Government to the suggestion that retrospective effect should be given to the proposed Land Revenue Legislation was explained by Sir Louis Rieu in his speech on the resolution moved by you at the last session of the Council and that it is not possible for the present to amplify what was then said. The proposed legislation has still to be drafted and thereafter non-official opinion to be consulted before the form, in which measure will come before the Legislative Council is finally decided. Until the results can be surveyed as a whole and the effects of the measure on future as compared with the existing settlements can be judged in relation to all other factors, if would clearly be premature to make any announcement as regards the policy which Government intend to pursue.

I am, however, to assure you that subject to the practical considerations which Sir Louis Rieu has pointed out, Government will not acquiesce for longer than may be absolutely necessary in any state of things which, in the light of the legislation as finally passed, is in their judgment obviously unjust to any part of the presidency. —Free Press.

The Laxmi Narayan Temple, Wardha, which was thrown open to the untouchables last year by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

A scene from "Terror Mountain" which will be shortly released at the Globe Cinema.

A scene from "The Unknown" which is shown at the Capitol.

SALARIED' EMPLOYEES' HOURS OF WORK

—:o:—

DIFFICULIT TO APPLY RULE REGARDING RESTRICTIONS

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed a letter to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office), Bombay, on the subject of Hours of Work of Salaried Employees, as under:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2241, dated the 19th September 1923, on the above, and to send hereby the views of the Committee of this Chamber regarding the same.

By Committee have noted from the Red Report regarding the hours of work of salaried employees sent to them by the International Labour Conference that though the employers' group opposed the inclusion of the question in the Agenda it was ultimately included and the Conference proceeded even to complete the first stage in the process by which a particular question ultimately assumes the form of a Convention or a recommendation. The first stage is the preparation of a draft questionnaire which has now been sent to my Committee, as it must have been to several employers' and labour organisations in the country.

PROTEST AGAINST HURRY.

My Committee cannot help protesting against the manner and method in which questions involving delicate and complicated matters are being rushed at by the International Labour Conference. Government cannot be unaware of the fact that Indian employers have responded in a spirit of cooperation to various proposals which have emanated from Geneva for the amelioration of conditions of Labour, and this responsiveness on their part has been appreciated even by the authorities of the Labour Conference. My Committee believe, however, that a time has now come for crying halt to some of the suggestions and the present reference before them is an instance in point where they believe Indian employers cannot proceed further than what they have done already. The very first Convention passed at Washington in 1919 dealt with the hours of work in industrial undertakings and that Convention laid down in Article X that

"In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference".

QUESTIONNAIRE "OF A REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER".

This Convention was ratified by the Indian Legislature later on and the Article was embodied in an amendment to the Factory Act. It is now proposed to extend the principle of this limitation of hours of work to all undertakings which were not included in the industrial undertakings to which the Washington Convention was made applicable. Thus the questionnaire sent to my Committee refers to commercial and trading undertakings,—undertakings which are both industrial and commercial, public administrative services, even institutions for the prevention and curative treatment of the sick, infirm, etc, theatres and places of public amusement, hotels, clubs, cafes, restaurants, etc. My Committee fear that the questionnaire is of a revolutionary character so far as the trading and commercial conditions in this country are concerned. The peculiarly economic conditions which have been prevalent in this land for a long time make it impossible for the present to accept in any form or extent the suggestions made in the questionnaire. Excepting perhaps in bigger cities, shops in hundreds of thousands of villages are a one-man show and are generally proprietory concerns. They are looked after by the proprietor and his family and for all practical purposes are their homes. In fact, in all the villages and even in a majority of towns and cities these shops are the same as the homes of the shop-keepers. Generally the front room is used for the purpose of his shop and the back part for residential purposes. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to lay down in such cases how long the man should sit in his shop, when he should open and when he should close it.

INFLICTING NEEDLESS INCONVENIENCE.

Not only this, but if with regard to all these villages it is laid down that they should open and close at a particular hour such a provision will inflict needless inconvenience, annoyance and harrasment to the people of the villages and to some extent impossible to carry it out. Conditions even in bigger towns and cities do not differ much from the conditions existing in villages, though in Presidency towns and towns of trading, commercial and industrial importance conditions are to some extent different. Nowhere, however, will it be found possible to apply, for the present, the rule regarding restrictions of hours of work in commercial undertakings. It is notorious that the percentage of literacy in this country is very low amongst males and practically negligible amongst females, and the development of trade and industries has not proceeded at that rapid rate and in that scientific manner which are to be found in Western countries, thanks to the reactionary economic policy of Government which has retarded rather than developed the indigenous trade and industries.

My Committee believe that the progress of education and the development of trade and industries will bring about a change in the present system automatically and would strongly recommend that the pace must not be forced. There was a propcsal before the 1921 session of the International Labour Conference regarding a weekly day of rest for employees in commercial and trading firms, and then too my Committee were put to the painful necessity of pointing out the impracticability of the proposal so far as this country was concerned. My Committee may be allowed also to point out how even advanced and civilised countries like France were obliged to protest when it was proposed to bring agricultural operations within the province of the International Labour Conference in 1921 and the proposal, so far as they are aware, was dropped because of the French protest.

WILL GOVT. OF INDIA PROTEST?

Under these circumstances, my Committee request Government to be pleased to convey these view to the Government of India and to request them to protest against any Convention or recommendation being made on the lines suggested in the questionnaire. From their experience of the working of the International Labour Conference, they have found that when a questionnaire has once been drafted it is followed by a Convention or recommendation at the next Session, to which Member-bodies are afterwards supposed to owe their allegiance. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government of India will not only protest to the International Labour Conference while sending their report, but would instruct their Delegates when they go to the next session to oppose any Convention or recommendation that may be based upon the questionnaire."

ADMISSION OF BRAHMINS IN NON-BRAHMIN PARTY!

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Bone of Contention at Nellore Conference

CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO REPRESENT CONGRESS IN THE SOUTH

NELLORE, Oct. 5.

The Eleventh Session of the Non-Brahmin Confederation commenced this afternoon in the spacious Cinema Hall, Mr. B. Munuswami Naidu, M.L.C., presiding. There was very large attendance of delegates and visitors, prominent among those present being Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dr. Subaroyan, Chief Minister, Madras Government, Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar, Excise Minister, Mr. P. T. Rajan, Mr. George Joseph and Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, M. L.C., welcoming the delegates paid a tribute to the late leader of the Party, the Raja of Panagal. He said experience had convinced them of the wisdom of their movement which stood for equality to all and monopoly to none. He pleadaed for chalking out a practical programme for national progress.

NOT AN ANTI-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT!

Mr. Munuswami Naidu was then installed in the presidential chair. In the course of his address Mr. Munuswami Naidu emphasised that their movement was not anti-Brahmin but it stood for securing equal opportunities for all communities.

Two outstanding issues before the Federation were the election of a leader and the admission of Brahmins into the Party. He asked what objection there could be to admit such of the Brahmins as were willing to subscribe to the Party's creed. If this change was effected, the speaker declared, their Federation would be the real Congress Party of South India. It could them claim to be fully representative political organistion wherein all those working for reforms and orderly progress could find a place.

SEARCH FOR A LEADER.

As regards leadership of the Party he said there did not appear to be any agreement. The question should be calmly and carefully discussed by a small committee whereon each district should be represented.

ADMISSION OF BRAHMINS IN PARTY.

After the presidential address, the President suggested that in view of the short time at the disposal of the Confederation, the whole Confederartion should dissolve itself into a Sub-Committee to consider the question of inclusion of such Brahmins accepted the creed and programme of the Justice Party.

Sir A. P. Patro objected to this in strong terms characterising it as an unusual procedure. Several other speakers held the same view. After a prolonged and heated discussion by several speakers including Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, it was decided to have the question discussed by a sub-committee. It is understood inclusion of Brahmins is strongly objected to by southern districts while some of the Northern districts are in favour of it."

Thereafter the Conference proceeded to elect a Subjects Committee of 5 delegates from each district.

Among those who attended the Confederation were Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, the Rajah of Bobbli and Mr. P. T. Rajan.

The Conference reassembles tomorrow.—A. P.

"EDUCATION, THE BEDROCK OFSOCIAL PROGRESS."

—:o:—

NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT NELLORE.

NELLORE, Oct. 6.

Welcoming the large number of delegates, Hindus and Mohamedans, to the Non-Brahmin Social Conference held here this morning, Mr. Yahi Ali, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that literary education should be the bedrock of all social progress, and without that steadying element social change would lead to disruption, rather than substantiation of social progress.

PURDAH SYSTEM AND MODESTY OF SEX.

Referring to the 'purdah' system among Mohamedan women, he declared that the day was not far off when the custom would be reduced to the barest minimum necessitated by the requirements of modesty of the sex.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, presiding over the Conference, referred to the Viceroy's assent to the Child Marriage Bill and said that the law marked a new landmark in the social progress of Hindus and Muslims.

NO PAPER RESOLUTIONS WOULD DO.

Speaking on the question of untouchability, he declared that mere resolutions on paper could not solve the problem, which must be tackled boldly. In conclusion he made a special appeal to Muslims to educate their girls. —A. P.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

GENERAL RAIN ALONG NORTH MADRAS COAST.

POONA, Oct. 6

The residual depression left by the Bay storm has caused further general rain along north Madras coast, east Central Provinces and northeast India. Widespread thunder-showers have continued in the central Deccan and along the West Coast. A few falls of rain are also reported from Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point five inches; Mergui one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Dhubri and Calcutta two; Saugor Island and Hazaribagh one and a half; Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Chanbali, Sandheads, Gaya, Cuttack and Sambalpur one; Barisal three quarters; Kanker, and Jagdalpur one and a half; Karwar six, Marmugao three; Hanamkonda two; Ratnagiri and Masulipatam one; Vizagapatam three quarters and Sholapur and Bijapur half.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to continue in northeast India and decrease in Konkan and central Deccan.

Earthquake reports: Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity at their origins about three thousand two hundred and five thousand miles away were recorded by Bombay seismographs at eight hours fifteen minutes and twentytwo hours fortyone minutes respectively on Saturday the fifth October.—A. P.

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